THE SURVEY

Vol. LXIX. No. 2 MONTHLY February 1933

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So They Say

TRY religion. All else has failed.—*Salvation Army poster.*

I am one of the few people who really like teachers.—*Lady Astor.*

If other planets are inhabited ours is their lunatic asylum.—*Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University.*

Homo Sapiens—the big-brained devastator.—*Dr. William K. Gregory, American Museum of Natural History.*

One person with a belief is a social power equal to ninety-nine who have only interests.—*John Stuart Mill.*

Nationality and former place of residence are not important when men are cold and hungry.—*Heywood Broun, New York.*

At certain times, or under certain circumstances, it is a most sacred duty of the sociologist to raise hell.—*Prof. Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin.*

The depression has thrown a lot of jobless men on the road. They're destroying the reputation of hoboism.—*Jack McBride, Liberal Science Institute (bobo college).*

The worst figure I have ever seen of unemployment on the outside does not compare with prison unemployment.—*Sanford Bates, U. S. Department of Justice.*

To countenance child labor at a time like this is to sanction extending the depression into the lives of the next generation.—*Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner.*

The core of the whole issue in recovery is to get adequate purchasing power in the hands of the masses. All other items are trivial and almost irrelevant.—*Harry Elmer Barnes in New York World Telegram.*

Unless we prevent the ruin of childhood we are preparing an aftermath to the crisis worse than the crisis itself. . . . It is a foolish nation which in an emergency destroys its seed-corn.—*Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, New York.*

The fields of experiment (in social work), of research, of special sectarian interest, will always remain as long as our present organization of society continues.—*Dudley D. Sicher, president, New York State Conference of Social Work.*

When all is said and done the majority of the larger countries of Europe have, under conditions much more adverse than ours, come closer to providing adequate relief than we have.—*Prof. Leo Wolman, Columbia University.*

The most important fact about relief expenditures is not the vast cost involved but the continued lack of any intelligent direction and thorough-going planning which has accompanied it.—*Harry L. Lurie, Bureau of Jewish Social Research.*

If I were asked to name the greatest curse of the age I should not name the lack of standards or of ideals. To me that curse is the psychical and emotional un-grown-up-ness of grown-up people.—*Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, New York.*

We are dealing with people who have never had relief before. The first trips to the grocery office are tough, but if a man keeps beating a path there it's going to be very hard to get him out of the habit.—*Harry L. Hopkins, New York State Emergency Relief Administration.*

In spite of the partiality and prejudice which beclouds practically every social issue it is probably true that there is a general tendency of increasing social intelligence to withdraw its support from the claims of social privilege and to give it to the disinherited.—*Prof. Reinold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York.*

Before the university can do much more than it is now doing the elementary and the secondary schools must bestir themselves really to educate the great mass of the population and to leave off their dabbling in the muddy waters of the anti-philosophies and the pseudo-psychologies in which too many of these schools, in this land at least, are immersed.—*President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University.*

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Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

IDLE HANDS

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THE SURVEY

February
1933

Volume LXIX
No. 2

The Relief State-of-the-Nation

By WALTER M. WEST
Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers

A QUIET room in the Senate Office Building in Washington was transformed last month into a cyclorama of the state of the nation. Here against a sketched-in background of economic collapse were ranged the tragic human victims of national unpreparedness for such disaster. Day by day the scene broadened as men and women from near and far bore witness to the human cost of three years of depression and to the inadequacy, inequality and uncertainty of the present relief machinery.

For two weeks in January a subcommittee of the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate conducted hearings on Senate Bill No. 5125, introduced by Senators Costigan and LaFollette, "A bill to provide for cooperation by the federal government with the several states in relieving the hardships and suffering caused by unemployment and for other purposes." The bill provides an appropriation of $500,000,000 for grants to the states for relief purposes and sets up a new federal emergency relief board to supersede the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in handling relief funds.

Many of the social workers and others who appeared before the committee did not subscribe unreservedly to all the provisions of the bill nor anticipate its enactment into law but they felt that whatever its fate in the present Congress its introduction and the hearings on it were of major importance in putting before Congress the picture of national necessity as it exists in January 1933; and in preparing the way for such new relief policies as the incoming administration may inaugurate. Thus the hearings served to spread on the record indubitable testimony that, far from being under control, the relief situation, reaching into the lives of no one knows how many millions, is still a confused patchwork of unequalized organization, with too often a keener regard for systems, for legalistic and financial methods and precedents, than for the care of destitute and desperate people.

The full report of the hearings has been published for the use of the Committee on Manufactures. A limited number of copies are available for general distribution on application either to Senator LaFollette or Senator Costigan, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin is chairman of the subcommittee. The other members are Senators Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, co-author of Senate Bill No. 5125, H. D. Hatfield of West Virginia, Bronson Cutting of New Mexico and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. All showed clear understanding of the elements with which the hearings dealt.

While they did not follow a rigid pattern, the hearings were arranged with a certain continuity which brought out a general summary of conditions presented by persons affiliated with national social agencies, such as the Association of Public Wel-

Senator Costigan Says

Nothing but hang-over illusions concerning American prosperity and miracles in reserve appear to explain our unaccountable tardiness. The unwillingness heretofore to act and our disposition to proceed with penny-pinching compromises suggest the inefficiency of paralyzed energies. Meanwhile the tide of human misery is rising to dangerously higher levels. It no longer suffices to say that so-called direct relief merely affords a temporary solution. Even while we move to start industrial activities which will provide the means for making our people once more self-sustaining, our national government can not do less than aid our fellow citizens in the critical emergency, which at this time, after three exhausting years, exhibits no moderating signs.

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fare Officials, the Family Welfare Association of America and the American Association of Social Workers. This was followed by a solid backlog of statistics from the U. S. Children's Bureau, and the testimony of officers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Then came people with special information and people close to local situations in states and cities, and finally and more intimately, came social workers who by poignant case stories turned the long marching columns of figures into fathers and mothers, boys and girls, their lives distorted and broken by forces beyond their control. Under the questioning of the senators the sorry procession of transients passed briefly across the committee's stage. Aid to transients is, however, the subject of another bill introduced by Senator Cutting (Senate Bill No. 5121), hearings on which are in progress as this is written.

The American Association of Social Workers had known informally since October that public hearings on the state of the nation in regard to relief would probably be held in Washington before the adjournment of Congress. It had charged its Committee on Federal Action on Unemployment, with the responsibility of studying the relief situation, of assembling data, and of presenting those data wherever they would be useful. This committee late in December secured through Association chapters and members information from sixty-nine jurisdictions—cities, counties, states, private agencies and so on—on the current situation, its effectiveness and its deficiencies. This information was collated by Ralph G. Hurlin and Helen Crosby and interpreted by Harry L. Lurie for presentation to the committee. Mr. Lurie's summary will be found in another column.

THE details of that national picture, drawn in by Jacob Billikopf, Linton B. Swift, Frank Bane and others, and substantiated by the statistics of the Children's Bureau, showed a rising tide of human misery, unmeasured and unplumbed, against which the going relief organizations imposed a crude dike thrown up out of happen-so material without specifications, unbuttressed against stresses and strains. Mr. Billikopf, after quoting the best figures available, could only conclude:

> . . . we do not know with certainty even now, as we are in the midst of the fourth winter of the depression, either the total number of persons in the United States who are the recipients of relief, or the total amount expended to help them. We know only that both totals are rapidly rising and that no end is in sight. The number of those who have survived through the help of neighbors or kinsfolk, many of whom have been themselves hard pressed, no one will ever know.

In the whole scene as it unrolled before the committee was not only the past, present and future of relief and relief resources, but a variety of contiguous problems—the plight of the municipalities, the desperation of the coal-mining districts, the breakdown of local taxation, the curtailment of essential public services, the threat to the schools, the lack of the cushion of unemployment insurance such as exists in England and Germany, and more than once and from more than one quarter the mutterings of unrest. It is not possible in so brief a report of proceedings that occupied thirteen days and fill a printed document of 536 pages to review any considerable part of the testimony. But as I listened day after day it seemed to me that certain currents became clear in the general drift of inadequacy, inequality and uncertainty.

Senator LaFollette Says

> The rather general policy of forcing a family to sacrifice its tangible and intangible resources before it is eligible for relief . . . is to my mind one of the most harrowing psychological aspects of the whole situation—that millions of families have been forced, month by month, through a slow process of attrition, to see their entire savings, their other resources, and the standards of living of the family worn away, until finally they are stripped of everything. In the meantime they have had to humiliate themselves by beating the butcher, the baker, and the landlord. Finally after they have gone through this harrowing psychological experience, they then become eligible to come to a public or private agency and receive a woefully and disgracefully low amount of food relief.

There was little demur anywhere to the conclusion that unemployment relief in 1933 is a federal responsibility far beyond the function of private philanthropy or the capacity of local effort. Linton B. Swift, of the Family Welfare Association of America, reviewing shifts in relief responsibility, read into the record a short article, American Relief Caravan, by Russell R. Kurtz (from The Survey Midmonthly, January, 1933, page 11) which "while it leaves out many negative aspects presents a fair picture of some of the accomplishments which have actually taken place under the unemployment relief division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

Frank Bane, of the American Public Welfare Association, saw us now approaching the third stage in our efforts to handle relief:

> . . . The first period might be denominated . . . private philanthropy, a period . . . in which we hoped that the depression would be short and that we could stimulate private philanthropy to contribute the necessary funds to tide us over a short business recession.
>
> We then moved into . . . a local responsibility, the period when we realized that private philanthropy would not be able to handle the load and . . . insisted that the relief of destitution was . . . the primary responsibility of local government. . . . In 1932 we moved over into the state period. New York State led off with a direct appropriation of $20,000,000 for unemployment relief. Several states followed suit. . . . In July of last year we made provision . . . to expand the state area that is, the federal government provided that states could procure funds from the federal government for unemployment relief—could secure funds in the nature of a loan for which they paid interest.
>
> SENATOR COSTIGAN. You refer now to the provisions of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act?
>
> MR. BANE. Yes, sir; to the Emergency Relief and Construction Act and so we have witnessed, during the past year, approximately forty states enter directly into the field of unemployment relief, as stated. Today the federal government has not contributed directly toward the handling of this problem of relief. It has enabled the states—
>
> SENATOR COSTIGAN. To borrow money?
>
> MR. BANE. To borrow money. I think the next step in our efforts to cope with this problem will be, and should be, direct material contribution by the federal government. I believe that this is a national problem and being a national problem I believe that the national government should contribute not only its guidance and its assistance, which are very necessary, but also its financial help.
>
> I believe that the country has a right to look to the federal government—certainly at this stage of our calamity—for definite

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constructive leadership in meeting this problem; not only the relief end, but the employment end.

I believe that leadership will be developed if, as and when the federal government assumes definitely a certain proportion of the responsibility for the handling of the problem which will be assumed, in my opinion, when it takes over some of the costs. I believe that a grant system will . . . be conducive to the development of a more adequate, more uniform and more economical, if you please, standard of administration which will, on the one hand, assure better care and better service to those in need, and on the other, secure a larger return for the funds invested; and finally, I believe a grant system will tend, through federal stimulation, to develop more adequate state organizations . . . for the handling of the problem which the states have now, and problems which, irrespective of what business may do, are going to be with the states for years to come.

The incompleteness of the relief situation as it exists today, the wide areas of distress about which we know almost nothing except that they are without organization and resources, came out from witnesses who will, I hope, forgive the necessity of quoting them out of context.

THOMAS KENNEDY, *secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, Hazleton, Pa.:* The darkest places in the tragedy of unemployment which hangs over America are to be found in the coal mining regions.

VAN A. BITTNER, *chief representative of the United Mine Workers of America in Northern West Virginia:* . . . In these isolated mining communities, there are no community chests. There is not any local relief organization and therefore there is no organized charity there to take up even the question of getting government flour or clothing distributed by the Red Cross or work for the men . . . through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation due to the fact of the unorganized conditions of the community, and I I say to you, Senator, God only knows how those people get along.

WILLIAM GREEN, *president, American Federation of Labor:* . . . I know that in the coal-mining fields of the na-

The Gist of the Situation

A Summary by Harry L. Lurie, of the American Association of Social Workers

There has been a growing number of persons who have reached the point of complete destitution and approximately one fourth of the unemployed are receiving some relief.

An additional undetermined number of unemployed are in distress and in actual want but are not receiving assistance largely because of inadequate relief resources.

Relief is meager and limited largely to food rations and some fuel. Rent, clothing, light, and medical care are being given sparsely and inadequately. Relief generally is on an emergency basis although the period of the emergency is lengthening and there is little expectancy of improvement.

Decent standards of relief and desirable methods of administration have not been achieved or have been abandoned and relief giving is reverting to primitive methods and lacks competent organization and administration.

Work relief for wages is being gradually abandoned for the cheaper and less desirable forms of direct relief in grocery orders and commissary rations. Work is being given by the unemployed as relief equivalent at a rate of return seriously below standard wage rates and is possibly a factor in wage reductions.

Voluntary funds have been limited and are now practically nonexistent for unemployed relief. Approximately 90 percent of unemployment relief is dependent upon governmental funds.

The available voluntary funds must be used for other essential relief and welfare services. Failure to reach fund-raising goals threatens to curtail expenditures for necessary welfare services.

Municipalities and counties are suffering from depleted income, decreased taxes and tax delinquencies. Their credit facilities are impaired and local public funds for relief are diminishing. Because of lessened income drastic reductions are being made by municipalities in recreational, health, and educational services.

The possibilities of aid from state governments are limited. New methods for obtaining revenue are being sought but outlook is not hopeful. It is doubtful whether tax revenues or bonded indebtedness can be increased to the extent required. A large number of states have already sought and obtained federal relief loans from the R. F. C.

The loans obtained from the R. F. C. have been essential to prevent abandonment of relief efforts, and in some instances have been helpful in bolstering up relief standards which might otherwise have declined to lower levels. They have on the whole not enabled the communities benefiting from these loans to give adequate relief on a minimum basis of subsistence. At best they have maintained emergency relief rations.

Uncertainty of funds from local, state, and federal sources have reduced nearly all relief programs to emergency plans operating on a month to month basis. These uncertainties have been accompanied by a reduction in relief standards in order not to exhaust all funds before additional revenues were in sight.

Actual or supposed restrictions in the present federal relief law have hindered applications on the part of states and delayed appropriations with serious consequences to relief programs in a number of communities.

Inadequate local organization for relief is highly prevalent; satisfactory state machinery or state programs for unemployment relief exist in relatively few instances. This has been a serious obstacle to the administration of the federal relief law and more rapid progress can not be made unless new federal and state legislation grants enlarged opportunities for establishing more adequate relief systems and more comprehensive relief administration throughout the Nation.

The effect of the depression and of relief programs have not been adequately studied. There is conflicting evidence on such consequences as starvation, malnutrition and disease. There is general agreement that standards of living have been sharply reduced and that housing congestion and general distress among the unemployed are prevalent.

There is a growing dissatisfaction and irritation on the part of the unemployed with existing relief methods and inadequate doles. There have been a number of violent manifestations resulting in deaths, injuries and destruction of property. An undercurrent of resentment, disaffection and threats is becoming more prevalent, and it is believed that lack of program and leadership among the unemployed has prevented more serious outbreaks. A part of the general dissatisfaction has been diverted into mutual aid and self-help projects among the unemployed. Fears are expressed that a mounting unrest may begin to assume violent forms of expression more frequently if constructive and adequate measures for relieving distress arising from unemployment do not materialize in the near future.

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tion, the human distress which prevails beggars description.

SENATOR COSTIGAN. It is particularly acute in those fields, is it not?

MR. GREEN. . . . The word "terrible" does not describe it, and of course they live in such isolated sections, remotely located from the city centers, that they escape to a very large degree the attention which distress of that kind would command in a city. They live out in the mining camps, some of them miles away from towns and cities, in the mountains and in the hills and in the valleys and in the plains and there they suffer from unemployment and want at present which represents the accumulated distress of three or more years.

CALVERT L. ESTILL, *director of public welfare, Charleston, W. Va.:* We have four field workers each with a district comprising ten or more counties. . . . In the same way, the local organizations do not have sufficient help to survey and find all the persons needing assistance. Up to the present time it has been necessary to rely on the destitute to have enough initiative to make application for aid. Some effort should be made to find those people who are in need.

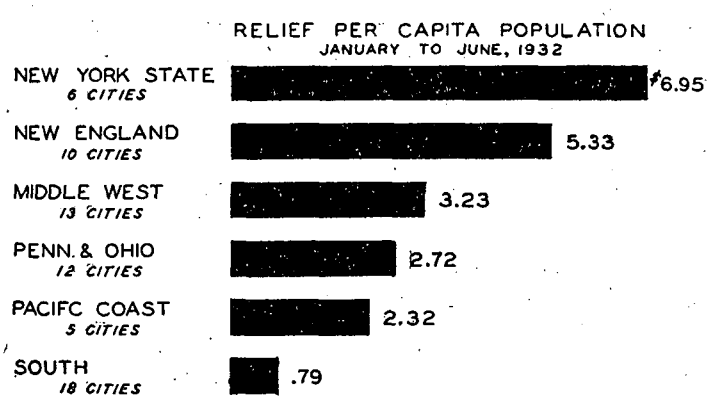
As the testimony rolled on there seemed apparent a difference in the point of view between those who tend the vast machine of relief, who see the human beings caught in it through the paper telescope of reports and estimates and columns of figures, and those who live day by day, month by month, close to the people who are the raw material of the machine and who are its product. The statements of Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the R. F. C., who still believes that we ought not "to do anything which is going to destroy or minimize the charitable disposition of the people generally," seemed to indicate care for systems, and for legalistic sanctions. He saw no particular reason to amend the present act for its more efficient operation "unless it is the desire of your committee to recommend a complete change of policy."

Charles A. Miller, president of the R. F. C. gave firm assurance that

No one should suffer to the point of actual starvation and we are just as anxious about the situation as you are. . . . It is a conscientious necessity to handle these big funds on a business basis and not a sentimental basis. If you want that done I think it is in proper hands.

Fred C. Croxton of the R. F. C. has no illusions about relief. "Relief can never be adequate. . . . Nothing except wages will be adequate relief." The R. F. C., he says, has gone quite beyond the objective that "no hungry person shall go without food" and has gone

as far as the community thinks it ought to go. . . . With one single exception [Chicago] we have never made a recommendation



Relief expenditures related to population vary widely in different sections of the country. Department of Statistics, Russell Sage Foundation.

which has reduced the standard of relief given in any community where relief was on an organized basis. . . . We grant relief based on the rate of wages which is prevalent in those localities, but in every organized locality that I know of the rate has been increased very decidedly over anything they have known.

Mr. Croxton's generalization was opposed by a cloud of witnesses from whom came evidence that even in our best-organized communities the relief standards for American families heretofore self-supporting and independent are below those which were customary and accepted for the maladjusted or even the ne'er-do-well prior to the economic breakdown.

HELEN GLENN TYSON, *assistant deputy of welfare, State Department of Welfare, Pennsylvania:* From the point of view of a Pennsylvanian, it would seem incredible that our people had ever lived, in the mass, at the level at which they have been living in the past year.

THE CHAIRMAN. He [Mr. Croxton] referred, of course, to the relief standards.

MRS. TYSON. But in Pennsylvania we have given only food relief. There have been numerous cases of uncared for illness all over the state and there is a great lack of medical care in many centers. Certainly, as a social worker of some twenty-five years' experience, I can say that we have never seen families so submerged as they are at present—even a small number of families as compared with the large number that are suffering today. . . .

In December . . . the family grant lay between $2 and $4 a week—the usual family grant. When one remembers that in many places that is not adapted to the size of the family, one can see that relief almost reaches the vanishing point under that standard. I think it is true, however, or fair to say, that families are not in general refused this extremely minimum and inadequate dole.

In dozens of communities there have been protests against a relief grant of $5 per month per family. One miner recently pointed out to me that in his family of ten—requiring presumably 600 meals per month if they eat twice a day—that would allow less than one half cent a meal.

ISAAC M. RUBINOW, *Cincinnati, O., member Ohio State Unemployment Insurance Commission:* We have had this situation for three years and we may have it a much longer time. It will not disappear in a day. What we are doing with the 10,000,000 unemployed people in the country is to establish a new American standard of life, and it is on the basis of $200 a year. It means the lowest possible kind, the cheapest possible kind of food, without any right of choice as to what the food shall be, given by prescription so to speak—which you have to eat whether you like it or not.

It is not any more a question of an emergency for a few people. It is a new standard of living for 40 percent of the working population, and I submit that the possibility of that standard affects the other 60 percent as well, those who have not lost their jobs as yet but feel that they too may eventually be in the same position. And the American people must face the problem of a considerable adjustment in the wage contracts for over 30,000,000 people who are working for salaries and wages in the light of competition from those people who are brought to desperation by years of experience with a $200 standard of living.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *State Department of Public Welfare, West Virginia:* You see our case loads in the country have mounted far beyond our estimate so actually we could not give $15 a month [the basis of the R. F. C. loan] because we had these additional families to take care of.

THE CHAIRMAN. In other words, because of the increased load you have had to spread this inadequate $15 still thinner?

MISS SMITH. Yes sir; still further.

THE CHAIRMAN. What does that mean that the average family receives?

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MISS SMITH. Well, in November we were spreading it and we were able actually to get into the families, on a state average, $9.21 a month, that is for everything—food, clothing and medical expenses. We have had a complete picture.

THE CHAIRMAN. That must mean that practically all of it is going for food.

MISS SMITH. That is what it means. We are doing our very best to try to get all of our relief money going into the families for food.

THE CHAIRMAN. What sort of diet can the average family provide on $9 a month?

MISS SMITH. Very limited.

THE CHAIRMAN. What does it consist of, largely?

MISS SMITH. Well, pork, white ends.

THE CHAIRMAN. That is pork?

MISS SMITH. Yes sir, and beans.

THE CHAIRMAN. Any butter?

MISS SMITH. No.

THE CHAIRMAN. Any milk?

MISS SMITH. In some of the counties where we have had a most acute situation . . . we are attempting to get milk. We are trying to get cod liver oil into our diets, but the whole question is such that we try to encourage the families to place all their allowance for food. You will have to admit that there are some things that the family has to have other than food.

THE CHAIRMAN. What have you in mind, clothing and shoes?

MISS SMITH. Clothing and shoes . . . and there is the problem of heat in a number of localities.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are you providing any fuel?

MISS SMITH. We are trying to provide that without using our relief allowances, though we do have to buy it in extreme cases. We feel that we might as well let a family starve to death as let them freeze to death.

EDITH ABBOTT, *dean of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, member advisory board Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare:* The long delay in the granting of federal relief has resulted, not only in Chicago, but all over the country, in a general lowering of the whole standard of living, and particularly the standards of relief-giving. With larger and ever larger numbers of families coming on the relief list, standards of living have become lower and lower, and that is at a time when the people asking help have been fine, independent, self-respecting people of a type not often seen on the list of relief agencies.

With regard to the lowering of housing standards . . . there is great overcrowding. Flat buildings that used to have six families in them, three on each side, now have frequently two, three and even four families in each flat, so that where you had six families in the building you now have anywhere from twelve to twenty-four.

I am told of a father, mother and nine children who are occupying three rooms; of a woman sleeping in the same bed with a married couple, who are friends, and with the twelve-year-old daughter sleeping on a cot in the same room.

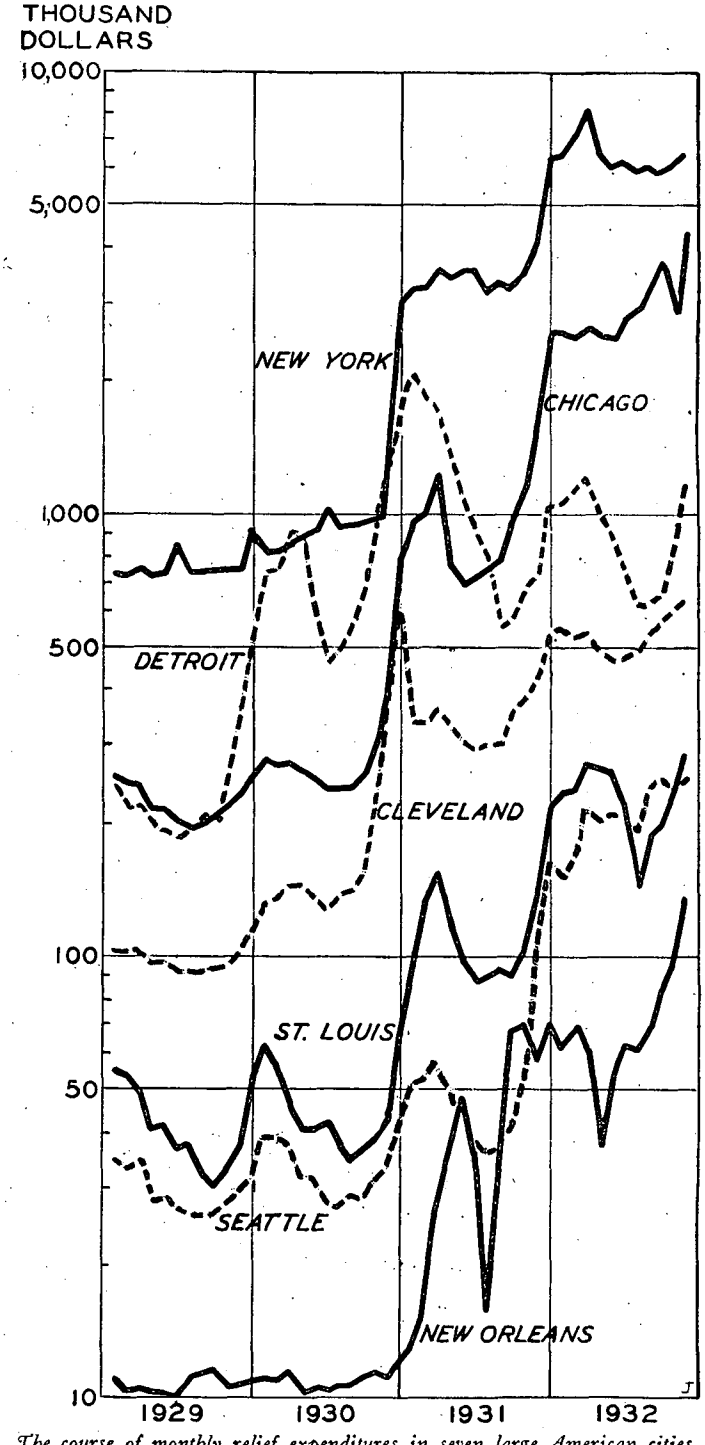
I am told of a blind and deaf mother with a sick daughter and husband using one bed, which is a three-quarter bed, in a small room. . . .

I am told of a man and wife and three children living with other relatives so that there are nineteen people all living in four rooms.

We have never had anything like this in the city of Chicago in the twenty-five years in which I have known a great deal about the work of the relief agencies.

The commissary system is another step in the low relief standards. . . . In . . . normal times no good relief agency believed in giving relief in kind. They believed in giving relief in cash, treating the relief client as a self-respecting individual who could be trusted to spend his own money as told to spend it. Now, when we have these families who are from a very superior, self-respecting group, we have gone down to the kind of relief work which we thought we had given up twenty-five years ago, relief in kind, almost exclusively. . . .

The families are never given any cash, not even for small things like a postage stamp, like pins or needles and thread. . . . I am told that the children in school quarrel over a safety-pin. A safety-pin is very precious now. They need pins to pin themselves together because their clothes are vastly more ragged than has ever been known in this city before. . . . This matter of devoting your relief funds entirely to orders and giving the people no right even to exercise the smallest initiative . . . demoralizes men, women and children, all of them. This is for some of them the fourth breadline winter, and many of them are breaking under the conditions that we have compelled them to live under.



The course of monthly relief expenditures in seven large American cities, January 1929 to November 1932. From a current relief study of the Department of Statistics, Russell Sage Foundation. Data for 1932 from United States Children's Bureau.

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THE CHAIRMAN. Breaking in what respect—physically or emotionally or nervously?

MISS ABBOTT. I should say not physically as much as in general morale.

In sharply limned case-stories the hapless victims of breakdown of long continued semi-starvation and of the apparently rather general policy of forcing families to come to the last bitter end of their resources before relief is granted, passed in and out of the senatorial committee room. Anna D. Ward, general secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Baltimore, told of a man who had worked in one factory for thirty years making $20 a week. Now after two years of unemployment, his savings exhausted by the long illness of his wife, "he is threatening suicide and the outlook for him is pretty bad." And the man of sixty with six attractive children who had been in business for himself with two branch offices. Now, living on relief in two rooms over a store, "he is almost like an animal trying to hide from people who are hunting him."

Helen Hall of the University Settlement, Philadelphia, read into the record Ewan Clague's poignant description of what happened in Philadelphia when relief stopped last summer (see When Relief Stops, What Do They Eat? by Ewan Clague, The Survey, November 15, 1932, page 583) and added to it many of her first-hand observations of what is happening to her neighbors under the long strain of inadequacy and insecurity. She told, too, of her observations in England last summer where she saw "what a minimum of security did for the people there, how their standards of living had been upheld through years of depression, even in the coal fields." In contrast, she depicted conditions in families she had visited in the West Virginia coal fields where, when there was no milk for babies or anything for anybody but Red Cross flour, they "just managed on gravy soup. 'What is gravy soup?' I asked, and she said 'Well, you puts flour in a pan and browns it and stirs water into it'."

THE fear, indeed the certainty, of the effect of all this inadequacy and insecurity on great masses of people hung heavy over the whole scene.

MRS. TYSON: In a town of 2000 where 1500 are on relief . . . the Catholic priest said that the men have been half starved for so long that they have no spirit left. When the question was raised as to how the men put in their time, the burgess replied, "They spend it wondering when the steel mill will open." There is no prospect of the mill being opened.

WILLIAM GREEN: They are not the same men; they are not the same women; they are not the same workers, after three years of this terribly distressing experience. There is a loss of self-respect, of the pride and strength, and courage and faith that are characteristic of our people when things are normal. That has been lowered and I suppose there is no measuring-rod by which we can measure the terrible loss that the country has suffered as a result of lowered morale, the destruction of self-respect and the loss of faith and courage.

CALVERT L. ESTILL: I think that the longer we carry on on this same inadequate basis, or on the present inadequate basis, just so much longer are you sapping the strength of those receiving relief. You might keep a family for some time, a few months perhaps, on $15 a month, but it can not go on year after year. . . . Malnutrition, particularly among children of school age and preschool age, is widespread. Unless relief is allowed on an adequate basis, this condition will continue to the point where the public will pay a thousand times over for crippled bodies and warped minds.

KARL DESCHWEINITZ, *Community Council, Philadelphia:* What we are doing in this country is to add another curse to this unemployment evil . . . by trying to prescribe for a family what it shall have, and taking from people the right to make their own decisions about their expenditures. In other words, we are causing families to deteriorate in two directions, in their income and in their outgo. I believe that if we are going to preserve the self-respect and independence and capacity of families that are poor and in trouble in the United States today, we must give them the privilege of managing their own affairs. We must supply them with some cash, so that they can make their own decisions, at least to a certain extent, in regard to their household expenditures.

DONALD R. RICHBERG, *general counsel, Railway Labor Executives Association, Chicago:* To limit federal relief to emergency aid for the destitute is to carry on a policy of gradually pauperizing the nation. The persistent reduction of the living standards of more than one fourth of our population to mere subsistance, is creating an army of submerged workers who, by competitive labor, will drag the entire body of manual workers down to lower and lower levels.

Unfortunately it is not possible here even to summarize the mass of informed expert opinion and experience which came forward to urge a system of direct federal relief which would insure continuity and permit planning, which would concentrate the full time, thought and intelligence of a special board on relief and nothing else, which could step across local boundaries and cut the red tape of local weaknesses and lack of organization, which would have the authority and the will to set up and enforce standards for the preservation of the health and morale of the people no less than for their preservation from starvation, which would exercise leadership in making the relief of unemployment distress a positive and aggressive national movement commanding the cooperation of all units of government.

THERE was not of course full agreement that Senate Bill No. 5125 was designed to accomplish all this. There were proponents for grants-in-aid to states as against appropriations on the basis of population or by direct grants; there were those who objected to the size of the proposed appropriation as totally inadequate. William F. Montavon, representing the National Catholic Welfare Conference, had no quarrel with the principle of federal assistance but believed that the centralization of authority in any particular federal bureau was unnecessary, expensive and "a first possible step toward the extension of another federal bureau that may, in turn, create undue federal control in welfare work."

A few witnesses opposed the bill in toto. Herbert Benjamin, representing the National Committee of Unemployed Councils, seemed to feel that this was only another "of the various relief measures and the various schemes that are employed in an effort to defeat the struggles of the unemployed for adequate relief." Frank L. Peckham, vice-president of the Sentinels of the Republic, presented the opposition of "an organization committed to the theory of local self-government as against centralization in government." Mary G. Kilbreath, of the Woman Patriot Corporation, Washington, D. C., which it will be recalled, sought to exclude Dr. Einstein from the United States, opposed further federal activity chiefly on the ground, it appeared, that

the demands for help are bound to rise as the inevitable demoralization from public hand-outs progresses. . . . As the witnesses before your committee were nearly all social workers professionally engaged in relief work and as so little nonprofessional testimony

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is being offered, I ask to have incorporated in the record three editorials from The Chicago Tribune . . . entitled Improvident Relief, Ruinous Relief and Why Federal Spending is Extravagant.

This hearing, it seemed to me, revealed the social worker as in a more protesting mood than the layman. No one mind can grasp the added up suffering, the defeat, the hopelessness of a million families. Social workers are aware of the million, but they know intimately the one—the elderly business man hiding away his humiliation, the pallid baby fed on "gravy soup," the ragged child quarreling over the safety-pin to hold his wretched clothes together. And knowing distress as people, they become interpreters more eloquent than all the statisticians and economists put together. Miss Abbott's simple and moving little stories of what is happening to Chicago school children opened the way to three more days of first-hand testimony by case-workers, testimony that brought the whole recital of mass facts into terms of intimate understanding and sympathy. Observing this I wondered if we were not, in the numbing pressure of the day's work, missing our chance. We know that the unemployed are people, not columns of figures, we know what cruelties are being perpetrated through clumsy hit-or-miss stultifying methods of relief. And since the Washington hearings I am confident that we will be listened to if we will stand forth and bear witness. And by bearing witness boldly and courageously we will, I believe, save ourselves from the slough of dispirited acquiescence which threatens to engulf us.

Housing in the 1930 Census

By EDITH ELMER WOOD

Author of Recent Trends in American Housing and other books on housing

IN these days when large-scale building of low-cost homes seems to an increasing number of thoughtful persons the most hopeful method of giving employment, breaking the depression, and ultimately restoring prosperity, any collection of pertinent facts ready to hand for local plan-makers will have extraordinary value. It happens that the 1930 census is unprecedentedly rich in statistics about dwellings and families.

In addition to the old classification into owned and rented homes, we are given, for the first time, the value of the former and the rent paid for the latter. Although the census figures tell us nothing directly as to the quality of homes, they permit inferences to be drawn from value and rental. Cost and quality may not always go together, but in the long run and in a given locality, the correlation is pretty close. Great caution must be used in comparisons between different geographic sections or between communities of different size. Thirty dollars a month may procure a pleasant, modern detached house in one place and a dingy obsolete flat in another. A $3500 house in parts of the South, a $5000 one in California, and a $7500 one in the New York region may all be roughly equivalent. But the local committee, preparing its survey, will be largely concerned with local figures, which local people will have no difficulty in interpreting.

RENTED NON-FARM HOMES IN NEW JERSEY AND IN CERTAIN TOWNS OF THE STATE (FROM CENSUS FIGURES)

Percent renting at specified amounts per month

Rentals	*New Jersey*	*Newark*	*Jersey City*	*Paterson*	*Elizabeth*	*Trenton*	*Camden*
Under $20....	12.5	7.	7.2	13.8	11.5	15.2	16.3
$20 to $29....	22.3	22.	21.8	31.1	25.1	34.7	33.2
$30 to $49....	37.8	41.2	40.4	39.3	37.3	35.5	42.4
$50 and over..	25.3	28.	28.	14.9	25.	13.	6.6
Not reported..	1.9	1.7	2.5	.8	.8	1.4	1.4

The resemblances between these columns seem much more striking than the differences. We shall not be far wrong if we tentatively label the under $20 group obsolete and ripe for demolition, and the $20-to-$29 group obsolescent and a proper subject for modernization. The comparatively small percentage of rentals under $20 in Newark and Jersey City probably does not mean that they have proportionately fewer slum houses than the smaller towns, but only that their rents are higher. At the other end of the scale, the small number of rentals of $50 and over in Camden undoubtedly points to a lower proportion of well-to-do than in the North Jersey communities, although Camden's higher percentage of home-ownership, always more frequent among the prosperous, tends to lessen the contrast.

AS we study these figures, the terms of our problem shape themselves. If we tear down the under $20 dwellings, how can we rehouse their tenants without subsidy? Unless indeed we build new quarters renting between $20 and $30 for the next higher income group and slide the slum people into what they vacate, which is easier said than done.

Suppose we are serving on a committee to study Wilmington, Delaware, as a field for large-scale low-cost housing. We shall find that 17.4 percent of its 13,609 rented homes rent for less than $20, 28.7 percent for $20 to $29, 36.2 percent from $30 to $49 and 21.1 percent for $50 and over. Somewhere between 2000 and 2500 old dwellings probably need demolition. A somewhat larger number of new ones renting between $20 and $29 would be pretty sure of tenants, though not the ones displaced. If we want to know where to look for bad houses, we can turn to a table which gives the figures by wards. Here we must calculate our own percentages, and the rental grouping is different. Rentals under $15 are shown, then $15 to $29. Chances are strong that the Second Ward is the worst in the city. Nearly a third of its 671 rented homes rent under $15, more than half between $15 and $29. It has the lowest percentage of native whites in the city, the highest of foreign-born and next to the highest of Negroes. Its percentage of ownership is low, though not the lowest. It is not suggested, of course, that plans for clearance and building should be based on census data alone, but they form an exceedingly valuable supplement to the first-hand acquaintance of city departments, social workers and realtors.

As already indicated, rental figures by no means exhaust the census offerings. There are the values of owned houses. There is the distribution of one-family, two-family and

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three-or-more-family dwellings. There is the racial distribution of families, and their distribution by number of members, and by number of children under ten. These points are closely related to number and size of rooms needed in new dwellings, and to location and size of playgrounds. Recreation needs connect up with age distribution. Even the number of radios has significance. Home-makers with gainful occupations suggest the need for day nurseries. Prevalence of lodgers is important. So is the number of gainful workers per family. These figures are going to put to rest a number of widespread misconceptions. Do you remember when we used to be told that three out of four American families have more than one member gainfully employed? Well, here is Delaware with 6.7 percent of its families having no gainful worker and 61.1 percent with only one. In Pennsylvania, 60.6 percent of families have one worker, and 5.8 percent have none. In New Jersey, the figures are 58.5 and 5.2, in New York State 59.6 and 5.7.

The effective use of census figures in preparing a comprehensive slum clearance and building plan is well shown in the report of the sub-committee on Housing of the Committee on City Plan of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, featured in the January 14 issue of Millar's Housing Letter. An elaborate table is reproduced comparing seven major blighted districts of Cleveland with each other, with the city and with the city in addition to four adjacent suburbs.

Comparison is made as to population, race, sex and age distribution, area, gross and net, population density per acre, number of families, size of families, owned and rented homes, monthly rental, value of owned homes, type of dwelling (one-, two- or multi-family), radio, literacy, gainful workers and unemployment. With the exception of area figures, presumably derived from city maps and the more recent unemployment figures, every bit of this information is of census origin.

Minnesota Plans for Job Insurance

By ALVIN H. HANSEN AND MERRILL G. MURRAY
Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota

A PLAN for unemployment reserves differing widely from any other plan so far proposed in the United States is being considered by the state legislature of Minnesota, following a report recently made to Governor Floyd B. Olson by the authors of this article. The scheme disregards "normal" seasonal unemployment and is aimed directly at unusually long seasonal slumps, technological changes and particularly at business depressions.

Under Minnesota's plan, a jobless man or woman may draw benefits for a maximum of forty weeks in a twelve months' period, as compared with the ten weeks provided in most insurance measures. Those who are qualified, are entitled to an additional twelve weeks' benefit period in the second year. The long benefit period is made possible by the waiting time required by the plan. Instead of the one or two weeks usually specified, a worker insured under the Minnesota bill must be jobless for at least eight weeks before beginning to draw benefits. The measure provides longer waiting periods in industries regularly having long seasonal slumps, such as the construction trades. Such industries may increase the waiting time up to sixteen weeks to offset wholly or in part their usual seasonal unemployment.

The principle underlying this provision is the principle on which sickness insurance is based. Individual resources can be counted on to tide over a brief illness. The emergency that the applicant for sickness insurance usually has in mind is the major illness which may incapacitate him for months. To provide adequate benefits without prohibitive cost, sickness-insurance policies usually specify a waiting period of from sixty to ninety days. The Minnesota plan applies the same principle to the hazard of unemployment.

The report to the governor includes an estimate of how the plan would have worked had it been in operation from January 1, 1926 through 1932. Since Minnesota is largely an agricultural state it was estimated that not more than three hundred thousand persons at the peak of employment in 1928 would have been covered by the plan. On the basis of comprehensive employment statistics built up by the Employment Stabilization Research Institute it was calculated that 52 million dollars would have been paid out in benefits in 1930–32, with a balance in the fund of 20 million dollars for 1933.

The plan has an interesting and rather unusual background. In his campaign for reelection last fall, Minnesota's Farmer-Labor governor made unemployment insurance one of the main planks in his platform. Shortly after the election, he asked the help of Dean Russell A. Stevenson of the state university's School of Business Administration, who is also director of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, in drawing up an unemployment-insurance plan. After a preliminary conference with Governor Olson, the dean asked the writers to draw up a plan adapted to local employment conditions, and a bill embodying it. Making use of one writer's first-hand study of unemployment insurance abroad and the other's experience in the successful campaign for an unemployment reserves bill in Wisconsin, we drafted the Minnesota plan. We were assisted in our task by Bryce Stewart of Industrial Relations Counsellors who has analyzed British, German, Swiss, Belgian and American unemployment insurance experience and by Prof. Henry Rottschaefer of the School of Law.

Practical considerations shaped the main structure of the scheme we finally submitted to Governor Olson.[1] In working out a plan for unemployment insurance we were constantly reminded of the fact that contributions must not be burdensome to local industry because of interstate competition in manufactured products. We were therefore faced with a choice between a short waiting period with a brief benefit period, the end of which would be reached before the consequences of unemployment became acute or a longer waiting period with more extended benefits. The second alternative was chosen, in order to safeguard unemployment reserves for the drain of serious and prolonged unemployment. This, we feel, means a real measure of security for the worker against the greatest hazard of American industrial life.

A waiting period of eight weeks may seem excessive to

[1] A New Plan for Unemployment Reserves, based upon Minnesota Employment Data, by Alvin H. Hansen and Merrill G. Murray, University of Minnesota Press, price $1 postpaid of The Survey.

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many readers. But in this country it seems to be possible to provide against short periods of unemployment through individual savings.

This conclusion is supported by a recent follow-up study of the first two hundred of the two thousand unemployed examined during the past two years by the occupational analysis clinic of the institute (see The Survey, Nov. 15, 1932, p. 597). Of the 200 who were reinterviewed, 129 had not applied for relief, although 42 of them had been unemployed from one to two years, 54 from two to three years and 25 for more than three years. Six individuals had returned to school. Of the remaining 65, nine were on the relief rolls before the present depression began, and 56 had applied for relief for the first time during the depression. Of the latter group, only 12 had applied for relief during the first year of unemployment, 28 during their second year, 10 during their third year and six after being jobless for more than three years.

Individual case studies showed that many had built up savings which they had drawn upon, while others had been carried by other wage-earners in the family. A year or more of unemployment had of course resulted in exhausted savings, unpaid bills, heavy borrowing on homes or insurance, aid from relatives, and finally resort to organized relief. It is for such a "long pull" of unemployment due to business depressions or to technical change that this plan is designed.

The Minnesota bill sets forth a plan for reserves rather than for insurance, benefits being guaranteed only to the extent of the funds which have been built up for the purpose. The usual exemptions of farm laborers, domestic servants, employes of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, salaried government employes and part-time and casual workers are made. Employers of less than six employes (in the case of construction firms, of less than three employes) would not be covered.

Joint contributions by employers and employes would be required, based partly on practical and partly on theoretical grounds. Contribution of 2 percent from the employer and 2 percent from the worker seemed necessary to insure reserves adequate to the purpose of the plan. The reserve fund would be placed in the custody of the state treasurer, with separate credits or reserves for the several industries. Individual companies able to show sufficient financial stability and a good employment record would be permitted to built up their own credits or reserves in the fund.

Workers must have been employed forty weeks in the preceding two years to qualify for benefits. Benefits would be paid at the rate of 40 percent of normal wages and in the proportion of one week of benefits to every four weeks of contributions during the preceding four years. This works out to a maximum of forty weeks of benefits in one year with an additional twelve weeks in the second year. This total may however be lowered to thirty weeks of benefits in the first year, twelve in the second, in any industry in which the more generous provision proves too great a strain on that industry's reserves. Employes shifting from one industry to another would draw benefits from their last employer's reserve in proportion to contributions paid into it. If an employe exhausted his right to benefits before finding a new job he would fall back upon his next last employer's reserve, under the rule of one week's payment for each four weeks of contributions. He would continue in this way, in inverse order of employments.

While the reserve funds would be in the custody of the state treasurer the act would be administered by the Industrial Commission with the aid of a special advisory council. Unemployment boards for the various industries and companies having reserves would also be set up, as well as local claim boards for settling disputed claims to benefits. The cost of administration would be borne by the fund, but such costs could not exceed 7 percent of the total contributions. The proposed act is dated to go into effect July 1, 1933 with contributions beginning July 1, 1934, the liability for benefits commencing a year later.

The governor has made at least one important modification in the bill recommended to him. While he accepts the principle of provision for long-term unemployment with a long waiting period, he advocates reserve funds built up from contributions by the employer alone. Governor Olson outlined the plan in his opening message to the legislature and stated that he would introduce the bill early in the present session.

Self-Help Among Silk Workers

By CHARLES C. WEBBER
Industrial Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation

UP and down dingy tenement stairs, in and out of little houses bravely clean, we made our round. Within four blocks we interviewed 101 adult workers, seventy of them unemployed and twenty-three with their families entirely dependent for existence upon the city's dole groceries to the value of about ten cents a day per person. It was a sample, we knew, of the city of Paterson, silk capital of New Jersey, where six thousand unemployed families live under the terror that city aid, pitifully inadequate, will be reduced or stopped altogether. Yet we knew that in Seattle [see The Survey, March 15, 1932] and elsewhere unemployed men, no more courageous and resourceful than these workers in the silk mills, had through their own organized efforts secured better conditions for themselves and their families.

In Seattle the Unemployed Citizens League was sponsored by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. In Paterson, it was proposed by representatives of the Conference and of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and nurtured in its beginning by a committee of eight citizens long concerned with the security and wage standards of the workers.

The question of where we should begin to organize was answered by the executive secretary of one of the trade unions two-thirds of whose members were unemployed. We went therefore to the Totowa section, where many of these members lived. A centrally located hall was secured for a mass meeting and a vacant store building for headquarters as soon as an organization came into existence. Postals announced the meeting to unemployed trade-union

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members, and handbills were passed from door to door.

The large crowd that assembled followed keenly the story of the organization and accomplishments of the Seattle League. Did Paterson's unemployed want to try the plan? They certainly did. Who should be eligible for membership? Every unemployed person irrespective of race, sex, creed, color, citizenship, union or political affiliation. What should be the next step? An executive committee to meet the next morning and to act.

Headquarters at that first committee meeting was sketchily furnished with empty boxes and abundantly filled with enthusiasm and energy. The preliminaries of choosing temporary officers were quickly over and the way cleared for concrete proposals for action.

Plant gardens? No, too late in the season. Canvass the well-to-do districts for repair jobs? Good. A committee was appointed to ferret out such jobs and to list the qualifications of the unemployed for assignment to them.

Ask the farmers for surplus fruit and vegetables in return for picking and odd jobs? Fine. The chairman and secretary agreed to tour the nearby country and put the proposition up to the farmers.

"Out near Franklin Lake is a private tract of forest land. Shall we ask the owner for permission to cut dead trees for firewood?" A letter was dispatched that very day.

What about real jobs? The county fund for road work was about exhausted. Why not press the County Board of Freeholders to apply for federal loans for self-liquidating projects? Sure. The whole committee agreed to attend the next meeting of the board.

Then, leaving a secretary to record the memberships of those who were hovering around the doorstep, the committee sallied forth on its various assignments.

HOW many jobs were located? One.

The farmers were cool to the proposal to barter work for produce but suggested that the committee visit daily the central market in the city where truck farmers would turn over the produce unsold at the end of the morning. Someone contributed an unemployed truck and from that day on the League's headquarters was piled high all summer with barrels, baskets and crates of fruits and vegetables for distribution among the members in the order of their need as determined by an investigating committee. The food was first shared by thirty-one families. By the end of a month the number had increased to 287. Later when another local was formed nearly four hundred families participated in the distribution.

Within a week of the first meeting of the League its members were busy cutting dead trees into firewood and hauling it, in county-owned trucks, into the city where it was divided between the woodchoppers and those in the League whose gas had been cut off and who were dependent on wood for cooking.

Meantime other committees, encouraged by the success of the first efforts, visited local bakers and dairymen to secure, regularly, stale bread and skimmed milk which would otherwise have been wasted. Before many weeks the activity of the League had become so significant that the city relief authorities rescinded, for League members engaged in gathering supplies, their rule that every able-bodied family man must work for the city five days a month in return for his grocery order. Work for the League was thus rated as important as work in the parks.

But when all was said and done, all that had been accomplished was to secure inadequate and uncertain supplies of bread, fruit, vegetables and firewood. Was that the best we could do? What about jobs? The executive committee put the question to the Board of Freeholders and pressed for information as to its plans, if any, for self-liquidating public improvements financed by federal funds. The Board, cordial in its congratulations on the energy of the League, "could not imagine" how such public improvements could be started in Passaic County and "passed the buck" to the mayor of Paterson. That gentleman, urged to give us reassurance on the continuance of relief, had but one reply, "God only knows." He, too, had no imagination about a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

There was still the governor. The constitution of New Jersey prohibits the borrowing of more than $100,000 without a vote at a general election except in time of war. A special session of the legislature would therefore be necessary if the issue of borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for relief and for job-making projects was to go to the voters on November 8. It was a petition to call such a session that the League's officers presented to Governor Moore. He was wholly courteous and very definite. No session would be called.

Whatever the policies and politics involved, it was clear to us all that no jobs could be expected this winter on projects financed by the federal government. With no jobs and not enough work in League activities to keep every one busy, the members had plenty of time on their hands. It was not entirely wasted. Illustrated lectures were given and discussions held on such relevant topics as The Stabilization of Industry, The Significance of National Planning, Unemployment Insurance, Trade Unionism's Proposed Solution of the Unemployment Problem, How to Secure an Adequate Purchasing Power for the Great Mass of the Workers, The Unjust Distribution of Wealth and Should We Have Increased Income and Inheritance Taxes? For a little release from the strain of keeping body and soul together the League organized its own talent for weekly entertainments with lively programs of music, magic, tap and folk dancing and chorus singing. The various political parties were ready and willing to send speakers to tell us how to solve unemployment. The League heard them all, Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Communists, and then subjected each speaker to a brisk barrage of questions.

At the present moment the League is in a low of discouragement. No jobs are in sight. Surplus farm produce is no longer available in any quantity, nor are bread and skimmed milk. Ragged nerves have led to disagreements which have caused some of the members to drop out. Various schemes for making money have been tried not all of which have been successful. And money is needed for gasoline and oil to operate the cars that take men to the woodland and bring supplies from the market and the bakeries. If the League can secure funds or credit to put its members to work in the production of food, clothing and shelter for their own needs it may, I believe, survive and flourish and be of inestimable value in sustaining the morale of sorely tried people. Without such a program this winter the members, to whom the summer's activity brought a spark of hope, seem doomed to sink back, though perhaps not in silence and not without protest, into the dreary and demoralizing struggle to live on the dole of inadequate and uncertain grocery orders.

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Case Work in a Changing Social Order

By HARRY L. LURIE

WITHIN our own generation social workers have not until now been called upon to adapt their theories and practices to swift and radical changes in social conditions. But the continuing depression with its shocks and dislocations and the growing numbers of the economically disinherited have brought us face to face with inevitable modifications in the various forms of social service with which we are familiar. We are witnessing in social work a tremendous increase of responsibility, a growing uncertainty concerning the adequacy of social programs and their permanent value in meeting social needs and a mounting dissatisfaction with some of the basic concepts and methods which we believed had become thoroughly established.

The most obvious factor of change in our present situation is the existence of large scale economic maladjustment affecting the welfare of a majority of the population. This is accompanied by an extraordinary decrease in our national income which brings in its trail reduced funds for public welfare, a dwindling of surplus income available for private philanthropy and a lowered standard of living for the mass of individuals.

The social problems of industry are highly complicated and refractory. Failure to solve them is chiefly responsible for the continued mass of economically maladjusted individuals for whom social agencies exist. This failure and the remedial and palliative nature of social case work we are now recognizing, although no one can be overly optimistic that the recognition of these problems has as yet accelerated their solution.

The problems with which social agencies were concerned before the depression are likely to be magnified in the ensuing years. We face a large increase in the standing army of the unemployed augmented from time to time by further technological changes, an increased difficulty in absorbing into gainful occupations the less effective and the partially handicapped members of our working population, the vanishing of opportunities for satisfactory vocational adjustment of the young, the possibility of low wage standards in many occupations, and a further shrinkage of the potential working life of the average individual with a more rapid displacement of the middle-aged.

The growing acceptance of the fact that basic economic factors are involved in many of the social problems of the dependent family and the individual constitutes the important change in our outlook. To what extent the present organization of social work is taking these basic factors into account becomes therefore of the first importance. We have assumed in many of our discussions that in case work we deal with the entire personality in relation to the whole social setting. But we are beginning to realize now that we have overstressed personal factors and influences and have disregarded or underemphasized the impersonal factors and impersonal relationships of the individual to the social and economic order. This is true no less in relief administration and family case work than in psychiatric service and mental hygiene. All along the line we have assumed the existence of freedom of opportunity for adjustment of the individual and have blinked the gross obstacles to adjustment which exist in the social order.

WE have given much less attention than was desirable to the organized economic basis for individual and family life. We possess little direct understanding of how desirable standards of living may be obtained for the community as a whole. We have not gauged satisfactorily the adequacy of our institutions to buttress family security during periods of stress or the occasions of hazards such as unemployment, illness, old age and disabilities. Similarly in our dealings with problems of behavior and psychological maladjustments we have stressed in our analysis the sequence of causal factors and of emotional experiences and have underemphasized the importance to individual behavior of social standards and conventions. For example in dealing with delinquents we have concentrated our analysis largely on the personal factors of maladjustment, biological, sexual and temperamental, and have given little attention to such demoralizing factors in social life as the venality of business and of politics, and the prevalence of unethical practices sanctioned or connived at by prevailing public opinion. In dealing with problems of the neurotic we have stressed personal and emotional factors; the strains imposed by the existence in the community of moral

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WHETHER or not case workers agree with Mr. Lurie's prognosis of their professional future they will recognize his competence for such a discussion. He was for five years executive director of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago and during the same period taught case work at the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago. Last year he taught the same subject at the New York School of Social Work. He is chairman of the Pathfinding Committee on Governmental Relief of the Family Welfare Association of America and member of the Committee on Unemployment and Federal Aid of the American Association of Social Workers. Since 1930 he has been executive director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, New York. The substance of this article was presented by Mr. Lurie in an address before the recent New York State Conference of Social Work

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standards and conventions which impose overwhelming difficulties on the individual have been overlooked. In treatment as in analysis our efforts have been concentrated unduly within the possibilities of the clinic and of relationships between the client and the professional worker.

Accompanying our program for improving social welfare through individual case adjustments we have developed an over-intensive service for those individuals or families that presented either particularly difficult personal problems or the need for long-term relief. This was perhaps a logical though largely ineffective substitute for adequate social provisions. In some instances case-work service assumed that because of the need for continued relief the responsibility of the agency was not properly discharged unless relief was accompanied by a host of other services such as medical treatment, education in domestic science, budget management and the care of children. Social workers began to assume more responsibility for directing the affairs of the individual and his family than would ever have been entrusted to them if the clients had not suffered from shortage of income.

THERE is a growing reaction toward this enlarged responsibility for details of family life. We are more concerned than we used to be with the dangers of emotional as well as financial dependence. This swing towards leaving secondary problems to the client himself has its drawbacks as long as the community fails to provide the resources of information and service which individuals require and which they cannot obtain easily under present circumstances. If we recognize that we cannot or should not handle such services on a case-by-case basis it is essential that we see to it that the sources from which they may be obtained are properly organized and readily available.

What I am trying to point out is that many of the activities and methods of case work have been necessary because of the lack of more comprehensive provisions for family security. This is not a new idea in social work but in a sense we are rediscovering it during this period of depression. Several decades ago social work was deeply concerned with the improvement of general social conditions. Then came a period of concentrating on psychological adjustment. Now we have completed the circle and are back to our starting point. True, we are returning with some new knowledge, but even leaders in the mental-hygiene movement now talk less about mental conflicts and pathological family relationships than they do about recreation facilities, financial security and employment opportunities.

This trend in our thinking has been accelerated by the gross economic problems resulting from the depression. No longer can we overlook the fact that much of the maladjustment and distress with which case work deals is rooted in inadequate or faulty economic and social organization. It becomes impossible to continue to concentrate our interests exclusively in the field of personal relationships and personal adjustments.

Since the new direction in which social work must go if it is to continue as a dynamic factor in social improvement is so clearly evident, we may well begin to question what values remain in case work and how it can continue to be of service to the general program of social work. Perhaps it will help this evaluation to think of case work not as a single procedure but as a general term covering various forms of professional service. I should like for the moment to separate the general term case work into three types of service: first, a method for dealing with the administration of some relief fund or community resource; second, a special method required for individualizing treatment in the administration of various social provisions; and, third, a service not primarily related to the administration of welfare provisions but dealing with the individual on the basis of his lack of satisfactory adjustment.

It is obvious that these divisions are not mutually exclusive but represent variations in process. It would be harmful to the development of social work to think that these services call for radically different techniques or varying grades of professional personnel. But for practical purposes of administration it is important to keep in mind the relative requirements of different phases of social service. Above all we must relinquish all ideas of case work as a field of social work and think of it exclusively as a process in social-work programs.

The requirements of case-work service vary from the performance of administrative details primarily clerical in their nature to services requiring the most subtle degrees of skill and insight. Whether little or much case-work service is required in the administration of any general social provision is dependent largely upon the basis upon which it is established. For example take the provision for old-age relief. Theoretically an old-age relief bill could be so drawn that it would approximate a pension system similar to the various forms of compensation for veterans or the European insurance plans. Determination of eligibility thereby becomes a relatively simple matter requiring only such routine procedures as proof of age, residence, citizenship, identity and so on, the determination of which does not require the skill of social workers. On the other hand if eligibility is determined by resources and needs and presumes an absence of other possibilities for adjustment, a process of case study is required. Similarly if the intention of the old-age provision is not merely to furnish a measured amount of income but is concerned with other phases of individual welfare, case treatment is required which probably calls for the skill of social workers. Such intention is understood in the administration of aid to dependent mothers which has for its objective not only the supplying of income but also of services to assist the family in its general adjustment.

BUT even in the administration of provisions such as those for dependent mothers we are beginning to recognize that while the introduction of case treatment may be highly desirable for a part of the group served, it is not essential for the entire group. The use of case work therefore in the administration of these general provisions which are broadly drawn becomes a task of selection; a distinct departure from the assumption that all recipients of aid require supervision and intensive service.

The type of case work which is not directly concerned with administration of relief is illustrated in the field of probation. The determination of whether an individual convicted of an offense may safely be supervised in the community requires careful social study if it is to be

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more than mere leniency in dealing with first offenders. Of the group under probation there are some who may require only official contacts which amount to supervision of conduct. There are others who must receive attention amounting sometimes to an intensive effort to redirect the individual along lines of occupation, health, family and personal adjustment. As in other fields of social work we are recognizing here that individual case-work efforts are frustrated as much by a disorganized community life which tolerates economic greed, political dishonesty and undesirable personal conduct as by ingrained habits and fixed attitudes.

The conclusion to be drawn from this agreement is that the future of social work lies more in the organization of social forces than in the methods of case work. The program of the social agency needs to be redefined with a clearer recognition of the obstacles which hinder service and with more attention to organizing effective social remedies. Case work, however skilled and however valuable for other forms of maladjustment, is usually a poor substitute for inadequate income and is not a genuine solution for the problems of poverty. Some reorganization in social work is now necessary because we have previously erred in this direction. Because some instances of poverty were closely related to factors of personal maladjustment and yielded to individualized treatment, we assumed that such treatment was generally applicable and constituted a program for dealing with poverty in general. This assumption unfortunately coincided with the wishes of those reactionary elements in our society which resent changes in the basic arrangements of our social and economic system.

WE MUST not however be so unwise as to proceed to the other extreme and assume that all forms of individual distress are the results of social factors and indicate lacks in our social organization. Even if such an assumption were valid we could scarcely expect an immediate social reorganization which would eliminate the problems of individual maladjustment. It is increasingly the task of the social worker to distinguish clearly between those problems which demand constructive changes in our social provisions and those which by their nature will not yield readily to the organizations and devices which we can set up. Some form of organized relief will probably always be required no matter how far we progress with new social provisions, such as unemployment insurance. In the administration of relief, case work is definitely required not only because of the variable factors of individual situations but primarily because of the assumption, thoroughly ingrained in the public mind, that the need for relief is an evidence of individual rather than of social maladjustment. Relief measures which discard this assumption will require less intensive case work and will instead emphasize economy and efficiency of administration.

No matter how some of us may feel about the emphases introduced into case work by extreme psychological theories, we need to recognize that these theories have made definite contributions to practice. There are many individual problems for which a personal relationship is required and there is value in what the case worker can offer to the client upon this basis. What these psychological theories may have lacked and what they are rapidly obtaining at the present time is a balance concerning the extent to which the factor of social maladjustment is involved in the general case loads of social agencies. An intensive personal relationship between a client and a case worker is unquestionably useful in many situations frequent in an unstable society such as ours with rapid changes in culture. But this relationship is probably not required in a large proportion of work which is primarily social rather than personal in its nature. A therapeutic relationship no more than the case-work method in its entirety should be considered as an adequate substitute for social or economic opportunities. There are many personal problems which can be solved by adequate opportunity. In any event case work which relates to individualized methods of education and adjustment is likely to emphasize increasingly the voluntary acceptance of its service by the client. Less and less will such services be an expression of supervision and regulation.

THE lack of an adequate social basis for case work is particularly apparent at the present time. It is responsible for many unsatisfactory relationships between social workers and clients suffering from the problems of unemployment. It is all too obvious as mass poverty develops that the agencies that can offer only, or at least primarily, case work are inadequate instruments for the times. Unable to help the client to a constructive solution of his real difficulty, unemployment, case workers are driven to take refuge in well-meaning attitudes which are little more than an acknowledgment of defeat and then to rationalize that defeat by pointing out the therapeutic values to the client of those interviews of frustration in which he pours out resentment against the social order or laments the harshness of the circumstances responsible for his failures. We say, "A client often derives new spirit from an opportunity to discuss past work-history and responds eagerly to practical suggestions for securing references, reapplying to former employers, visiting employment agencies and so on. There is often little possibility of his securing immediate work but at least his attention is once more focused on work rather than passive dependency." And thus we think we save our faces.

This is something that social workers can not regard with complacency. It is a hopeless, palliative attitude suitable only for dealing with chronic invalids or with those tragic handicaps for which nature provides no cure. The community has no right to force social workers to assume such a role in relation to problems which require vigorous programs and for which the client is justified in demanding a solution. We observe, we sympathize and we send the client away, or we think we do, with a renewal of false and futile courage. If we do not rebel against such a basis for our efforts, then professional social work as a dynamic factor in social improvement is indeed doomed. Case workers must contemplate with dismay a future which would permit no better use of their ability and their skill within the social organization.

I do not want to give the impression that I believe that the solution of the problems of social-work organization depends wholly upon changed viewpoints and more definite understanding of our own place in the picture. We need to stand forth boldly and courageously lest valuable contributions we have made in the past and can make in the future be lost in the pressure to set up

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systems of mass relief. The general dislocation in our economic life may easily bring about a reversion to a primitive type of social work. It is already evident that we have been largely unsuccessful in interpreting case work to the community and that the public remains unenlightened or unimpressed by many of the values which we find in our programs. With the situation as it is today there is a natural tendency to see the major responsibility of the community in terms of food and shelter. As funds run low, false economies are being substituted for minimum standards and the self-respect of the individual is being sacrificed. As relief-giving reverts to alms-giving, standards of service in both public and private social work are seriously threatened. While this may be inescapable during the present period we should be aware of its implications and of the difficulties ahead if social work is to be restored to its former level.

The future of case work lies, it seems to me, in a more effective integration of its method with programs of social work. We should define the social problems for which we have used the case-work method in terms of the lack or the ineffectiveness of existing social and economic provisions for security of income, occupational adjustments, family relationships and the relation of the individual to the group. From such an analysis we should be able to discern the required changes in our organizations and should begin to determine priorities. We need not be prophets to know that our full force must be directed toward the attainment of economic security, minimum-wage standards, community planning and the better organization of public health and recreational facilities as well as toward special educational and clinical facilities for helping to meet the common problems of sexual adjustment, personal hygiene and domestic economy. As better economic and social provisions are established we shall find new uses for the case-work method in administration and many opportunities for that personal relationship between case worker and client which stimulates the process of individual education and growth.

Our immediate obligation to the changing times is to begin to formulate those forms of organized social service which may profitably use the case-work method and to relinquish the idea that case work in itself is the key to the solution of major social problems. Although such a change may involve considerable reorganization of our thinking it offers to the professional worker the possibility of increased usefulness in an enlarged field. The case worker must become more of a social worker intent upon the solution of social problems and less of a technician skilled in methods of adapting individuals to the status quo. If social work is to progress its practitioners must expand the field of their concern. Our success in so doing is neither certain nor assured. We shall need courage and optimism and some but not too much caution.

The Church Keeps Up With Social Trends

By GRAHAM TAYLOR
Warden Chicago Commons

IT is a far cry from the latest revision of the social ideals of nearly all the Protestant Churches of America back to the early 90's when their social consciousness and federated action were dimly dawning. Then Harry F. Ward, after serving on Chicago's social settlement frontiers, was working against many odds in his parish neighboring the Stock Yards. There he was dreaming of committing the Methodist Church and ministry, to which he belonged, to declare some definite standards of industrial conditions and relations for which they and all other Christian fellowships should stand. He was one of a few younger men in the West to join fewer older ministers and seminary professors in the East, whose lone voices for a decade had been crying in the wilderness for social justice with little evidence of being heeded.

The heed given Ward by the clergymen in his immediate denominational fellowship was expressed in almost ostracizing criticism for intruding secularities upon the spiritual aims of the church and its ministry. Nevertheless a hearing was won for these further claims, until in May 1908 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a brief list of rights and wrongs for or against which the churches should stand. And Harry F. Ward became secretary of the Methodist Federation of Social Service initiated thereby.

In December of that year, after many failures to federate, Protestant churches founded their Federal Council. At this initial meeting their delegates, representing thirty-one denominations claiming seventeen million adherents, adopted, with some minor changes, the Methodist declaration and the Federal Council appointed its Commission on the Church and Social Service, which soon shared the services of Ward as its associate secretary. His distinctive leadership and authorship while in these positions led to still more distinguished service as professor of social ethics in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

With surprising promptness and unanimity the denominations constituting the Federal Council accepted its program for industrial action, appointing social-service commissions, as did local and federated churches, to declare their attitude and guide their action. Although popularly called the Social Creed, this declaration of principles was accepted not as any fixed standard or final goal but as an incentive to observe existing conditions and act as occasion required. This attitude was attested by the changes made in the declarations revised at every quadrennial council meeting since held. Indeed this latest revision, made at the close of 1932, is prefaced by a warning against the danger of mental and moral inertia risked by adhering to any static statement concerning changing conditions, rather than reiterating programs stimulating private judgment and group action.

More significant however is the use of technical terms in these seventeen articles, reflecting the Committee's familiarity with current discussions of changing economic and social conditions. For the first time in these church declarations appear such terms as profit-motive, as affecting Christian principles in the acquisition and use of wealth; prices of farm products and rural poverty; credit and monetary mediums of exchange; tariffs, taxations and international trade; long distance planning to avert cyclic trade depressions.

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The Social Creed of the Churches

Revised After Twenty Years and Adopted by the Federal Council

The churches should stand for:

1. Practical application of the Christian principle of social well-being to the acquisition and use of wealth; subordination of speculation and the profit motive to the creative and cooperative spirit.

2. Social planning and control of the credit and monetary systems and the economic processes for the common good.

3. The right of all to the opportunity for self-maintenance; a wider and fairer distribution of wealth; a living wage, as a minimum, and above this a just share for the worker in the product of industry and agriculture.

4. Safeguarding of all workers, urban and rural, against harmful conditions of labor and occupational injury and disease.

5. Social insurance against sickness, accident, want in old age and unemployment.

6. Reduction of hours of labor as the general productivity of industry increases; release from employment at least one day in seven, with a shorter working week in prospect.

7. Such special regulation of the conditions of work of women as shall safeguard their welfare and that of the family and the community.

8. The right of employes and employers alike to organize for collective bargaining and social action; protection of both in the exercise of this right; the obligation of both to work for the public good; encouragement of cooperatives and other organizations among farmers and other groups.

9. Abolition of child labor; adequate provision for the protection, education, spiritual nurture and wholesome recreation of every child.

10. Protection of the family by the single standard of purity; educational preparation for marriage, home-making and parenthood.

11. Economic justice for the farmer in legislation, financing of agriculture, transportation and the price of farm products as compared with the cost of machinery and other commodities which he must buy.

12. Extension of the primary cultural opportunities and social services now enjoyed by urban populations to the farm family.

13. Protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of any traffic in intoxicants and habit-forming drugs.

14. Application of the Christian principle of redemption to the treatment of offenders; reform of penal and correctional methods and institutions, and of criminal court procedure.

15. Justice, opportunity and equal rights for all; mutual goodwill and cooperation among racial, economic and religious groups.

16. Repudiation of war, drastic reduction of armaments, participation in international agencies for the peaceable settlement of all controversies; the building of a cooperative world order.

17. Recognition and maintenance of the rights and responsibilities of free speech, free assembly, and a free press; the encouragement of free communication of mind with mind as essential to the discovery of truth.

This latest revision of Social Ideals, more than any previous statement of them, gives evidence of having been initiated, evolved and adopted with the intent to keep pace with changing times in applying the prophetic and Christian standards and vision to contemporary personal experience and collective life. It is significant that this revision committee of the churches was appointed in the same year, 1928–29, in which President Hoover appointed the Commission on Social Trends "to discover where social stresses are occurring and major efforts should be undertaken to deal with them constructively."

With essentially the same objective, the committee of ten representative and well-qualified men and women under the chairmanship of Edward T. Divine, proceeded to formulate their critical and reconstructive program for the churches in the following order. They worked a year by themselves, seeking criticisms and suggestions from any counselors. During the next two years they submitted tentative conclusions based upon their findings to the Social Service Commission, which referred them to the denominational constituents of the Federal Council. Then the finally revised statement was committed to the quadrennial session of the Council held in Indianapolis last December. After discussing and slightly amending the report and its seventeen summarizing articles, this delegated body unanimously adopted both, celebrating their unity of spirit by singing Dr. John Mason North's stirring hymn: "Where cross the crowded ways of life." The significance of this action can be fully realized only in view of whence it came and how it was attained.

NO such unanimity on controversial issues had hitherto been reached by the delegates of so many church bodies, divergently differing in creed and polity, a large majority of whom were conservatively committed. This surprising accord was largely due to the explanatory statement with which the seventeen articles were submitted. It won: by expressing concern for the individual as well as for the group and the community; by emphasizing the bearing of economic and social conditions upon the spiritual life; by omitting all reference to revolutionary movements or the fear of them; and by appealing for the Christian spirit as supreme above all political and social parties and policies.

But the delegates may have been more united in affirming these ideals, as was the committee which formulated them, by the pressure of conditions which fail to furnish a basic standard of living for the masses of the people adequate to assure security and freedom for the development of spiritual values. The extent to which this pressure thus influenced all concerned is partly registered in the variations and additions which differentiate these latest ideals from those which preceded them. Of the seventeen articles grouping the present ideals, nine deal predominantly with economic conditions and eight with social tendencies, while of the sixteen articles adopted in 1912, ten were specifically economic and six more generally referred to the social status and rights claimed by social justice. But these proportions are less significant because the two classifications are regarded as more interdependent than distinct and both are claimed inevitably to involve religious values.

Additions include gambling and speculative extremes; protection of individuals and society from the wastes of traffic in intoxicants and habit-forming drugs, yet without reference to prohibition; reform of penal and correctional court procedure and institutions; protection of the family

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by the single standard of purity and by educational preparation for marriage and parentage, but remanding birth control for further study, including reexamination of maternal health, spacing of children and limiting the size of families. Interracial, international and inter-religious relations are stressed more than ever, calling for the repudiation of war, reduction of armaments, participation in international agencies for peaceable settlement of controversies, but with no specific references to the Court of International Justice or the League of Nations. The building of a cooperative world is urged without allusion to socialism or any other ways and means of doing so. To all these ends, free speech, free assembly, a free press and encouragement of free communication of mind with mind are held to be essential.

These tasks are well conceded to be "beyond us in their unprecedented demands upon the intellectual and moral capacities both of leaders and the whole people." But the collective mind of the nation is expected to be equal to these exactions "if aroused and sustained by a nation-wide spiritual awakening to an unselfish courage and dedication in seeking the common good," greater than are now manifest in American life. Only through this religious social passion within the churches cooperating with each other and with all allied groups can this new age of faith be ushered into being.

No more significant reaction to this declaration is likely to follow than has already been expressed editorially by The Commonweal, the able Catholic weekly, in which the seventeen articles are fully quoted as appealing for the sympathetic attention and approval of Catholics, and as preparing the way for a conference between representatives of all Christian and Jewish bodies, looking toward their close cooperation throughout the world in even a minimum program of definite action "at all costs of self-sacrifice and energy."

Medical Care on Relief Funds

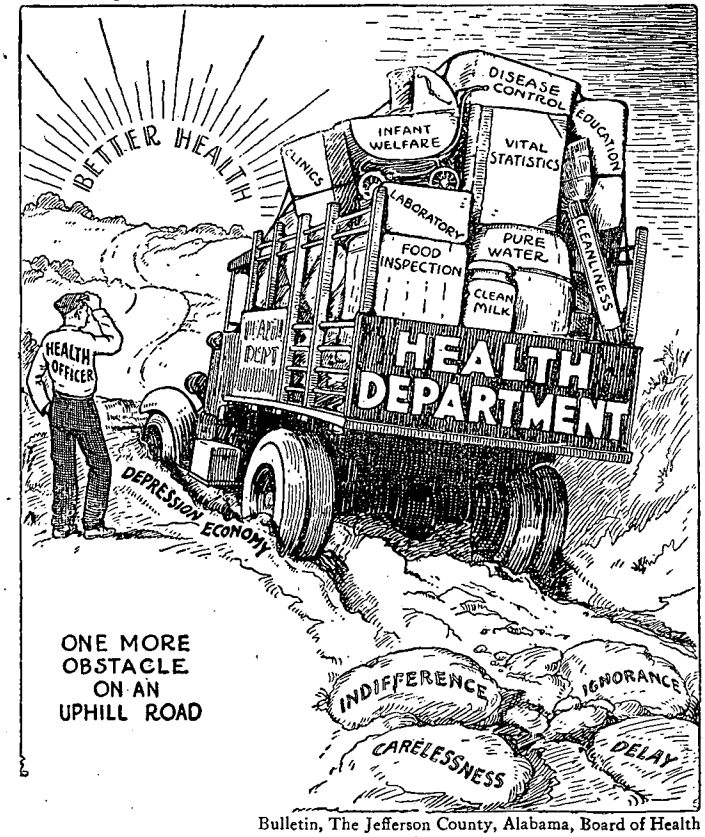
A GRANT of $75,000 from the New York State Emergency Relief Administration has made it possible for the Home and Work Relief Administration of New York City to put into effect the plan for medical home relief worked out a year ago but used only sparingly in the interim because of the lack of funds, and to embark on three work-relief projects in the medical field.

The plan for home care of patients on the relief rolls was devised by a subcommittee of the coordinating Committee on Unemployment of the Welfare Council, which acts as the commissioner of public welfare's advisory committee on home relief. This committee was representative of the Home Relief Bureau, the New York City Departments of Health and Hospitals, the five county medical societies and the public-health nursing associations of the five boroughs, the Academy of Medicine and the Welfare Council. Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, then president of the New York County Medical Society, was chairman. The aim of the service is to provide medical and nursing care and necessary drugs and supplies for patients acutely ill at home who are receiving relief from the Home or Work Relief Bureaus. If the illness is such that hospital care is required and can be arranged, hospitalization is more economical and hence the preferred course.

The district supervisor for home relief decides when care at home is needed, and asks the newly recreated Medical and Nursing Service to issue requisitions for physicians' and nurses' services and drugs. Requisition for medical care covers a period of two weeks during which all necessary care is given by the family's own physician or by a physician from a districted list of cooperating doctors compiled by the county medical societies, who are called in rotation.

The physician is paid at the rate of $2 a visit. Nursing care, requisitioned in the same manner, is given by the visiting nurse association in the borough, and the fee allotted is $1 a visit. When a physician is called for a case, he is informed of the neighborhood pharmacy which has agreed to cooperate in the project. Necessary drugs and supplies are requisitioned from such a pharmacy at rates covering the cost to the druggist and an agreed allowance for his service. At the request of the commissioner of welfare, the project has been organized under the personal supervision of Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health, and the Medical and Nursing Bureau is housed in the building of the Department of Health.

At present the Bureau is arranging for the care of about 160 patients a day who are without the means of obtaining care at home, yet not in need of care in the already crowded hospitals. Following the development of the plan a year ago, some use was made of the arrangements for nursing service, which was contributed by the nursing associations



Bulletin, The Jefferson County, Alabama, Board of Health

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since the Home Relief Administration lacked funds to pay the agreed fee, and in most exceptional circumstances medical service and drugs also were supplied. The present authorization of the T. E. R. A. for $37,500 to be used for medical home relief and medical supplies makes possible more extensive trial and it is hoped that the experiment will be continued by further funds.

The other half of the grant of the T. E. R. A. has been the means of evolving three projects using 30 doctors, 175 nurses and a staff of clerical workers who had applied to the Home Bureau for work relief for themselves. They are paid at the work-relief rate of $5 a day for four days a week. Ten doctors and one hundred nurses have been assigned to the Department of Health to supplement the regular staffs in baby-health stations, tuberculosis and maternity services and others of its regular activities to which the emergency has brought increased demands. Another corps of doctors and nurses are engaged in a special project in case-finding and follow-up of tuberculosis among Relief Bureau families in two districts which are one of the city's "sore spots" for this disease, areas in East Harlem and Central Harlem including many Porto Rican, Negro and Italian residents among whom the tuberculosis rate has been notoriously high. Use of the new paper roll films for x-rays (see The Survey, January 15, p. 31, New Haven X-rays 6000 Children) taken at the Henry Meinhard Memorial Health Center and the old Harlem Y. W. C. A. has made it possible to carry on the work speedily and extensively, with the discovery of many tuberculous patients previously unknown to the Department. Follow-up of patients arranges for treatment in clinics and sanatoria, and is of utmost importance because of the overcrowded conditions under which these indigent families are living.

THE third project is an investigation of one hundred chronic patients in certain of the city hospitals, with a view to seeing if arrangements could not be made for their care at home to release hospital beds needed for acute illness and discontinue expensive hospital care when nursing and occasional medical supervision at home might be all that the patient needed. Study of these patients, however, is showing that many are homeless and practically none have homes with a room or even a bed where they could be suitably cared for through an allowance to the family for their support and the visit of a nurse several times a week for supervision. Their need and the plight of the hospitals in the present emergency underlines a lack long felt in New York City and other communities for a place for the care of chronic patients who do not require the intensive care of the usual hospital.

Another grant of $15,000 by the State Temporary Relief Administration has started a work-relief project in dental care under the direction of the Dental Division of the New York City Department of Health. Forty dentists and ten dental hygienists who had applied for work relief are employed at regular work-relief wages in the dental clinics of the Department and at the Heckscher Foundation Dental Clinic, the use of which has been contributed by August Heckscher. Clinic sessions are held in the evening as well as in the daytime for the care of persons referred by Home Relief and urgent and needy patients referred by the Department of Public Welfare and other social agencies. The Dentistry Division of the Department of Hospitals and the New York University are assisting in treating major surgical and root therapy cases.

Youth in the Depression

IF you are under sixteen in New York state in this year of grace, the depression it seems is not too hard on you; but if you are over sixteen it is doing something to you that is on the whole pretty demoralizing. Not in statistics or regimented facts but in the close-up impressions of qualified observers. Herbert D. Williams, director of social service in the psychiatric clinic of the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York, sought the answer to the question, What Is the Depression Doing to Youth? To social workers up and down the state, probation officers, institution executives, visiting teachers, priests and commoners, in whose good sense and competent judgment he had confidence, he put his question. Synthesizing the replies he was able to construct a composite picture which he and those who heard his discussion of it at the New York State Conference of Social Work believe to be a fair one.

Assembling the pluses and minuses revealed by his inquiry Dr. Williams quickly discovered that the good, if any, of the depression falls chiefly to the lot of younger children while the destructive factors press most heavily on those over sixteen. He finds a consensus of opinion to support the conclusion that in the third year of depression there is:

Probably a decrease in reported delinquencies of those under sixteen years of age.
No increase in commitments to dependent institutions.
Decrease in incidence of communicable disease and death rate.
Fewer maladjustments due to divorces and broken homes.
Decrease in number of truants.

These constructive addenda to hard times are attributed by Dr. Williams' reporters to the fact that parents, home more than they used to be, are giving more attention and supervision to their children; that families are drawn closer together by adversity, that social service is entering many families by the relief door and that in families above the relief line saner habits of living and of eating are showing results.

The destructive results of the depression, showing themselves most clearly in boys and girls over sixteen, constitute a formidable list:

Marked increase in crimes committed by boys between sixteen and nineteen, many of whom have no previous record.
Prison population at its peak.
Boys migrating to relieve family financial pressure.
Lack of security for youth over sixteen.
Increased personality difficulties.
Mental stress of youths unable to get work.
Educational disappointment.
Increase in number of children out of school because of poverty.
Increase in family conflicts, tenseness and anxiety.
Dispensing with vocational guidance and placement, with its probable future injurious effects.
Jobless highschool graduates acquiring attitudes of listless apathy, guilt and failure.
Old standards and axioms questioned and discarded; unrest without understanding; no life philosophy.
Decreased recreational facilities with a consequent increase in street-corner and pool-room groups.
Increased difficulty of probation for those between sixteen and nineteen.

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One Hundred Percent Plus

By ISABELLE DENISON
International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association

I

THANKS, I won't sit down. I only want to ask if you could tell me where to pawn a fur coat. Jewelry is easy; but furs — in this weather. Nobody wants to look at fur, or at least not to pay for it. And my coat is good, the lining only a little worn. You see I — I am taking to the road, and I have no place to store it. Well — a furnished room — you know, they won't be bothered. Especially that cheap sort of place. I couldn't be sure. And where I'm going — as a matter of fact it's a cot back of the furnace. Apartment house where I used to live. The janitor's family was good to me, said I could come back any time. I had a real job then, sold books, studied at night. Finally got secretarial work. Wanted to do something after my husband died. He only lived eight months, after we were married in 1918. Yes, he was American. Quite.

Of course, I get outdoors as much as I can — brought up to it, though I was born within sound of Bow Bells. That's been the trouble with this temporary relief job. Not that I didn't jump at it — it meant room rent and a bit over for food. I don't mind short rations. But not a penny over to take a tram to a beach for a bathe, not a penny for anything, and no hope ahead, no getting anywhere. Did you ever notice how sometimes a fresh breath of air, hardly a breeze, wanders in, with a country smell to it? How can it last, across a great, hot city? It makes me frantic for more.

Oh, I know you're right. Maintenance now is as good as getting ahead when things are bright. But after so many months just existing, it does get under your skin. Existing isn't enough, is it? I'm getting paid today — we're being signed off, and I'm buying some low-heeled shoes. There'll be other women on the road, don't you think? I fancy it will be safe enough — there might be a job here and there — dish-washing, anything. At least it will prove that there's a sporting chance left, that this — this horror isn't all of life. I'm thirty-seven, ought to be putting a bit by. All our men were killed in the war. My sisters work. I couldn't go back and live on them. I'm like Kipling's cat that walked alone. I feel that I'm letting my husband down, somehow, to ask favors. Not because I'm English born, but because he was like that too, independent. We had such plans. He had no people, and we wanted to settle in somewhere and have a family. Probably you don't know that feeling, of not belonging anywhere. We both had it, d'you see, for different reasons. There's a line of a story that keeps coming back to me, "I was nowhere and it was real." It's the most terrible line I ever read.

I don't know why I'm telling you this. Queer, isn't it, one goes for years without a word and then — I beg your pardon. I shouldn't have stood so long. It's always apt to give one a faint feeling, isn't it? I used to have it at the dressmaker's. Which reminds me — about that fur coat. No, I don't know of any job in Boston, but the janitor might know of something, and I know a man in Wollaston. I used to be his secretary. He was in steel, a real person. Everything gone now and he has to live with his daughter. He knows people. He wanted me to marry him. I couldn't, but I know he loves me. Perhaps I might have done, in time. Now it's impossible. Curious, don't you think, how one expects never to change, yet each thing is different, and so *you* are different, and that makes change, doesn't it? I must sound maudlin. Thanks ever so for not trying to keep me from going. It may be that I am deciding it with my feelings instead of my mind, but if I can't *do* something I'll go off the deep end. And then the country would have to take care of me! I'd rather take a gambler's chance. Indeed I'll let you know. I think I'll not need to send a message collect, but it's a bit of something under one's feet to know one can. Almost like belonging, what?

II

YOU understand, Madame, it was a *mariage de convenance*. My father, who was born in Greece, had money but no family. With my mother, an Armenian, it was the reverse. Yet we have had a happy home life, though how little else! I have never heard my parents speak a dark word between them. There are four children. I, the oldest, born on my father's properties near Antioch, in Syria. My grandmother lived in Istamboul, and I went to school there. We were all there together when we heard that the Turks were coming, that it was to be another Smyrna disaster. To protect me, my father took us — without passports — to Corfu, that beautiful island! There my mother interested herself in the Red Cross. I even helped her, young as I was, and so we met the kind American who arranged my study here. And now that I am college graduate, with seven languages, there seems no use for me. Everywhere I offer myself, I answer advertisements — but you know the rest. One man told me that he was going to Europe and needed a secretary. Three hundred and fifty dollars a month and travelling expenses. I told him I would not do, I was not that kind of secretary. So I think return to Antioch is best, indeed it is necessary, since I am no longer student, but at the Turkish consulate they tell me no, I had no passport of departure, and the French consul says no, I did not sign the paper in 1926 necessary for French citizenship to those living in Syria under French mandate. Nor did my father, being at that moment in Greece. How could we, *je vous demande*, not being there, not knowing?

And I ask myself, madame, what am I? Without a country, like that wretched man about whom you have a story. Yet with a strange feeling that grows in me — all countries now are mine, in all I am at home, for each I feel their sufferings and their grandeur.

It is about such matters only that I can now write my mother, always my comrade, *Habeebit Albie*.

At present I share a basement room with my college friend. She is American, she has a job. Many young men come. *Mon Dieu*, what young men. One night it is Princeton, another Annapolis, and again Wall Street, who asks me to dine. At first they enchant me. They have seen so much, know so much, we can talk, real conversation. And then, after three — or two — or perhaps one evening, they say, I like you, you are lovely, will you live with me? They are astounded that I decline. They say, but everyone does

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it! Is that true, do you think? I love your country, I enjoy here so much that women do not have at home, but in that I am not American. And my room-mate, she is so kind, yet these young men come and stay until two o'clock or three sometimes, when they have had much to drink, and the noise, it is like *deveji*, camel-drivers, as we say in Turkish. And there is not sleep enough, and next day no wish left to look for work. *Voilà*, I cannot stay and I cannot go. What does one do, Madame, when one can neither stay nor go?

III

I HAVE returned, Señora, can you bear it? It is because I wear a hair shirt, and in summer this is not possible. I did not tell you the truth. That is, I told you facts. Not all the facts, not properly put together. It is in the way that facts adjoin each other that truth is created, yes?

About my family, that was exact. My mother was Basque. Her brother was the best pelota player in Bilbao. It is as though I have seen it, from her descriptions. She had a simplicity, my mother, but with what strengths? She was married almost as soon as she came to what here you call Latin America, but we know as Hispanic. My father's family was different, more worldly. One of his grandfathers was pretender to the throne of Aragon, his wife had a French title. Perhaps I tell you these small things to wait as long as possible before saying the dreadful ones, also that you may see how it happened.

My father and grandfather served their government for many years. It was when my father was head of a commission to this country that we came, and I was left with my *madrina*, godmother, whose husband worked at the consulate. So I went to school here and learned English. I was glad to do this, for at home we were brought up so strictly that my mother sometimes cried for us. If we looked at anyone on the street, penance was required. Why should not one look at human beings with interest and friendliness? Because I did this I have copied Thomas à Kempis three times in Latin, and many chapters of Don Quixote. So here I could be more natural.

But when our government changed and my *madrina* and her family went home, I went with them. My sister Andrea, a year younger than I, seemed younger than that because of these—what do you call them?—restrictions. Eager for life, so pretty, so little to do! My mother had died, and after that my father was even more careful. There was a young man from North America in exports—Andrea managed to meet him sometimes and she thought she was in love. When I came home she told me. I knew I could never convince her that we knew too little of this man, least of all whether she could be happy with him. If she had known men all her life, she might have been better able to judge. She was going to run away. At least I persuaded her to ask our father. Worse than the expected happened. She was sent to our uncle's in the country, a lonely plantation. She suffered, because of me. I helped her to escape. That is a long story, not important now. My father will never forgive me for this. He inflicted penalties. Life was not bearable. I feared for Andrea, in New York, knowing no English, knowing this man so little, even though married. Her letters told too little. I sold a necklace of my mother's, of old Spanish coins—other things. I came, with what difficulties. I found her alone in a room, expecting a child. That man's first wife had come and showed the marriage certificate. There had been no divorce. He was afraid, and is gone. And my sister, Hernandez y Echevarria, will be mother but not wife.

When I told you the other day that I had done a great wrong, had defied my father, you spoke a quotation of poetry to me, do you remember? That is what brought me back. I have said it over to myself like a chant. It goes well with walking.

"The wisdom that within us grows
Is absolution for our sins."

He could put wisdom and beauty together, that Irishman. Already I have learned. I did not tell you that it was I who ruined my sister's life. But I see that if this great trouble is to be resolved, all the facts must be put together, *poco á poco*—that is the beginning of my expiation, Señora.

IV

I HAVE an appointment in the Bronx at one o'clock, and it's twelve now. You don't care how long people stay when you don't know anybody else is waiting, do you? My name is Emmeline Parker, straight American. Not many of those women that were here ahead of me looked as though they could say as much. It beats me how foreigners get all the attention. What are all these societies for, I'd like to know, if not to help those who are born here? There's something mighty queer about it if you ask me. Where does all the money go, I always ask, and does anybody answer me? They do not. There's going to be a lot to answer for some day, and when that time comes the ones that deserve help are going to get it.

You know how a soldier can go through a battle and never get a scratch, and another one right beside him gets a dozen? That's me. I get them all. It's always been that way. My husband was a scamp. Left me with three children. I've always been a religious woman or I couldn't have borne it. And my children such a disappointment. Would you believe I could have a daughter who wouldn't write to me for nearly two years? Sent me her picture, but not a line. Ashamed to, I guess. It's a pretty sure sign that a girl's gone wrong if she won't write to her mother, I always think. And my sons are married to devils. I mean just that. Made by the devil and not by God. They don't want me in their houses. So my sons each pay ten dollars a week and that's what I have to live on. A woman at my time of life, mother of three children, living in a furnished room! That's gratitude for you. And what rooms! It would happen to me, wouldn't it, that every single place I've been in has turned out to be run by gangsters or bootleggers, or else they intercept my mail. I could get them for that, and I've told them so. They want to find out what my income is, so they open the envelope and pretend it's a mistake. Of course I'd have to have a lawyer, and that costs money.

I asked a policeman once to speak to the woman who owned the house. Mrs. Parker, he said, you don't want to get mixed up in a thing like this, a woman like you. It's beneath you. You'd better move. Well, I moved to a place where the landlady said I could use the kitchen, and would you believe it, her own mother has such a terrible disposition that she hates to have me around! I don't see why I should have to endure that, when I'm paying for it, do you? And I'm sure the young man in the room below me is immoral, such hours!

Now what I want you to do is to get a nice quiet room—and I must have it today—for a Christian woman who is a one-hundred-percent-plus American.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Columbia Tackles the Machine Age

LESS than a week before Columbia University officially washed its hands of Technocracy, President Butler announced that under the auspices of the university, seventeen experts in economics, finance and sociology will make a study of the depression, particularly of technical advance and the effect of the price system on production and distribution. The new commission's field will apparently differ very little in subject matter from that of the technocrats. As is true of the more sensational group, the task of the commission, Dr. Butler announced, "will not so much involve the collection of new data as it will reflection upon and interpretation of the vast amount of information already available to scholars." The commission is also asked to formulate policies for dealing with the present dislocations of the Machine Age. Specifically, Dr. Butler stated, the group will give its attention to: an analysis of the part played by the price system in the direction of production; analysis of the fluctuating relationships of income, investment and consumption within the present price system; examination of price controls to maintain the stability of internal price and of international exchange parities; examination of the adequacy of our present monetary system under modern industrial conditions.

Seven members of the commission are drawn from the Columbia faculty, four from other universities and six have no present academic connection. The membership includes Robert McIver, Wesley C. Mitchell, A. A. Berle, Jr., and Leo Wolman of Columbia, James H. Rogers of Yale, Alvin H. Hansen of the University of Minnesota, Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, Benjamin M. Anderson of the Chase National Bank, Walter Lippmann of The New York Herald-Tribune, H. S. Person of the Taylor Society and George Soule of The New Republic. The make-up of the commission promises a study of scholarly competence and high vision, and a program of action which will command a wide hearing.

The Senate Relief Bill

THOSE prophets who foresaw the Costigan-LaFollette bill, for all its public hearings (see page 51), slumbering out the lame-duck session in committee plainly did not know their Costigan and LaFollette. On the heels of the hearings, after a quick conference by Senators LaFollette and Cutting with President-elect Roosevelt, the Senate Committee on Manufactures reported out a revised federal aid bill in which are combined essential features of Senate Bill No. 5125, the Costigan-LaFollette measure, and Senate Bill No. 5121, the Cutting bill for the relief of transients. Senator LaFollette proposes to push this bill on the floor of the Senate and believes that it will come to a favorable vote before the end of the session.

The new bill sets up a federal relief board of three, appointed by the President, to allocate a fund of $500,000,000 which is drawn from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and not provided by a bond issue as the earlier bill specified. The R. F. C. acts only as fiscal agent of the board. All connection with the Children's Bureau is eliminated, the board choosing its own executive. As in the earlier bill, 40 percent of the fund would go to the states on the basis of population with payments not exceeding two thirds of the state's own relief expenditures, public and private. The remaining 60 percent, less $15,000,000 for transient aid and $350,000 for administration, would be allotted on the basis of need. All funds would be administered by the states under their own rules and regulations, but the bill requires that plans for administration accompany all applications for funds.

Paying Taxes with Turnips

BARTER will gain new stature in Pennsylvania if bills now before the General Assembly should be enacted into laws. One bill authorizes poor districts, counties and municipalities to purchase grain and vegetables from farmers at local wholesale prices, to credit the purchase prices against taxes due and to use "such vegetables and grain for the purpose of supplying food to the residents without means of support."

In the face of grim realities this seems to have its points. At Millerstown for instance—if there is a Millerstown in Pennsylvania—is Poor Officer Smith. He has authority to collect taxes, properly levied, for the relief of the poor, but it's been a long time since he was able to collect anything to speak of. Meantime the poor of his district, for whose maintenance he is legally responsible, are desperate for bare subsistence. Now down the road lives Farmer Brown. His bins are full of grain, his cellar full of winter vegetables for which there is no market. But he has no money and he is pretty tired of hearing about his unpaid taxes. Under this bill Farmer Brown could survey his stores to see how much wheat, turnips and cabbages he could spare, figure them up to the amount of his tax bill and deliver the load to Poor Officer Smith receiving from him a credit memorandum which the collector of taxes would be required to accept at its face value. Meantime Poor Officer Smith trades the grain for flour and by whatever his system—not a commissary, Mr. Smith, not a commissary—distributes it along with the turnips and cabbages to the families under his care. Farmer Brown's taxes have been paid, Poor Officer Smith has met his obligation and the destitute have something to eat—and not a nickel has changed hands.

The second bill, which also brings the tax collector into the circle of barter, permits poor districts, counties and municipalities to credit against taxes due from a landlord the unpaid rent due him from unemployed families receiving public aid. Here we should have Poor Officer Smith unable to collect taxes enough to ensure a roof over the destitute Robinson family, Landlord Legree who can't pay his taxes because the Robinsons can't pay their rent and finally the Robinson's desperate with fear of being put on the street. But under this bill Landlord Legree would present his unpaid rent bills to the proper authority and receive in return a credit applicable to his tax bill. He would be saved a threatened lien against his property, Poor Officer Smith would be able to balance his books and the Robinsons would keep their habitation.

The author of this bill, Assemblyman Andrews, takes occasion in its final section to enunciate a principle:

This act shall not be construed as exempting property from taxation but as creating a system whereby the liability for shelter

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for poor persons imposed on public bodies charged with the care of the poor may be properly assumed and not be wholly imposed upon the owners of property occupied by those receiving public aid.

Our Light Bill

SOMETIMES a group called together to solve a problem makes its contribution by defining the factors involved. This was the case of the Institute of Public Engineering, called together last month by the Power Authority of New York and the public service commissions of the District of Columbia, New York and Pennsylvania to discuss the cost of electrical distribution. No accurate figures are available on the distribution phase of the light and power industry which, it is estimated, accounts for at least half of the nation's annual two billion dollar power bill. The institute was the first step in the Power Authority's effort to determine, under a mandate from the legislature, the exact costs of generating, transmitting and distributing power from the St. Lawrence River project. The undertaking gains additional importance through the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Martinsville case. Here the court upheld a ruling of the Indiana Public Service Commission fixing rates for the town of Martinsville on the basis of distribution costs, as distinct from costs of generation and transmission.

The institute proved to be a symposium on the difficulties in the way of a workable formula for figuring distribution costs. The variables involved, it was pointed out, range from the type of soil in which poles must be set and the number and kind of trees in the community, determining the height of poles required, to engineering problems of plant design and an economist's interpretation of the general problem of cost allocation. It is to be hoped that, having brought together the theoretical and practical difficulties in the way of determining distribution costs and setting a "fair" standard, the experts will offer some trial yardsticks and schemes for using them. For it is in this "unknown land" of power costs, as Morris Llewellyn Cook has labelled it, that we must apparently seek the reason for the high tariff levied on us as "small consumers" by the power companies, limiting our use of electric lights and appliances for our homes and farms.

Cheaper and Better Government

GOVERNMENTAL expenditures cannot be subjected to precisely the same rules as those applied to private enterprise. Indiscriminate reduction of expenditures is never constructive economy and may turn out to be no economy at all. In days gone by these statements by Prof. A. R. Hatton would have been considered axiomatic, but the hue and cry today for government economy regardless of effects connotes another story. To cut down government expenditures without needlessly impairing government service is one of the great present needs. In an effort to find ways to meet this need the president of the National Municipal League a year ago appointed a committee on constructive economy in state and local governments under Professor Hatton's chairmanship. A summary of their findings was recently given over the radio by the chairman, who said:

This question [of constructive economy] may best be answered by examining briefly certain governmental and political conditions in the United States which must in large measure be changed before any material reduction in the unnecessary cost of government can be secured and maintained.

Those conditions "which must in large measure be changed" he enumerated as too many governments, overlapping governments, poorly organized governments, an unsound tax system, poor budgeting and absence of long-time planning movements; inadequate accounting and purchasing procedure; lack of comparable standards of governmental efficiency; partisan interference in administration, particularly by local administrators.

A big order indeed, but obviously only by an all-around consideration of the problem such as is here suggested will progress be made. More detailed information regarding this report may be obtained from the National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York City. As Professor Hatton points out "if present distress should force the widespread consideration of the problem of setting up governments capable of administering public affairs with economy and efficiency, a by-product of future gain might well be recorded that would offset the terrific losses of the depression."

Boys on the Loose

SARDONIC implications and plenty of food for thought are contained in the statement of officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission that so many boys are "riding the rods" with a resultant rise in deaths and injuries, that certain railroad men have appealed to the old hoboes to look out for the youngsters. In 1932 deaths of trespassers on the railroads, that is of persons not employes or passengers, numbered 1938, a rise of 5.5 percent over 1931, while injuries rose to 3034, nearly 17 percent. Helpless to control the unwanted traffic the railroad men hope to lessen casualties by spreading the skills of trained and seasoned trespassers to the young practitioners of the art.

This hard-boiled surrender of "boys on the loose" (see The Survey, September 1, 1932) to the ministrations of professional hoboes is one side of the picture. The other is the rising sensationalism and over-sentimentalism against which Owen R. Lovejoy cautions in an article in Current History. Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society, whose wide experience qualifies him as a competent witness, is deeply sympathetic with youth turned out into a world that has failed to keep its fair promises. But he insists that the whole matter shall be treated in the light of known facts. "The problem is confessedly difficult, but it is not mysterious."

On the basis of data collected throughout the country he protests sensational tales of hordes of vagrant children, "little boys and girls, scantily clad, thin-legged, hungry . . . wandering in droves through town and country." This, he says, just isn't true. Our "homeless children" are not children in the common definition but are boys from sixteen to twenty-one, many of them "vigorous, strong, husky young fellows, the age of runaway volunteers in time of war or of army and navy recruits in time of peace." No one really knows their number, for they constantly double on their tracks so that the same individual may be counted five or ten times. "But no matter what the exact number, a social problem exists."

Sensational and sentimental representations of the problem will, Mr. Lovejoy believes, divert public support and sympathy away from intelligent (*Continued on page 74*)

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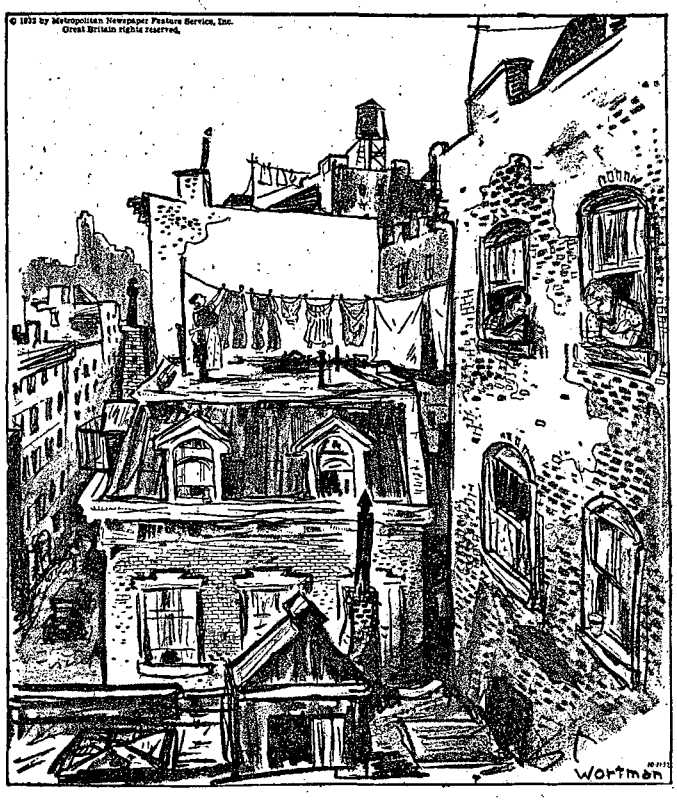
"And I'm tellin' you, Mrs. Tomkins, when he heard about the job he was like a boy before Christmas—couldn't sleep and was up at 4 A.M. to be on time"

"You sorta took the place of

Denys Wortman's genius for expressing with sands in terms of a few flesh-and-blood peop cartoon series appears in the New York Worl When he received one of the annual awards citation pointed out with gratitude how ofte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"Mrs. Durkin's hanging out two pairs of Mr. Durkin's overalls; he must be working again"

"Gee, it's swell in a hospital. Would you believe it—I slept in a bed all by myself"

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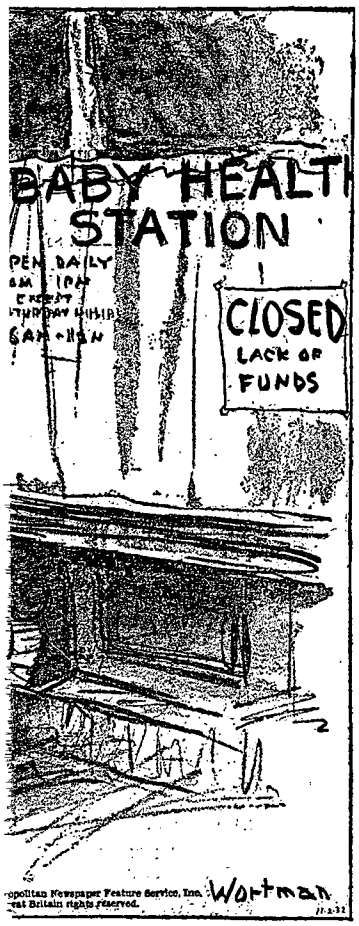
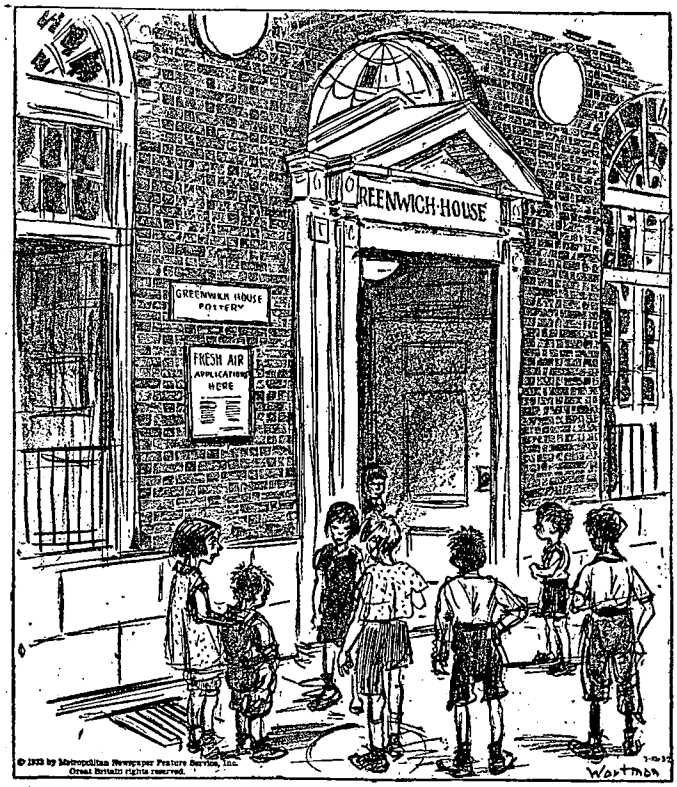


er, but now you too are gone"

r pathos the experience of hundreds of thou-
him a valuable interpreter of social work. His
m and is syndicated throughout the country.
ocial Work Publicity Council last spring, the
s upon social agencies for subject and models

"That night it struck me so strange how hard he was trying to laugh and joke—and I says, 'Bill, you been laid off, ain't you?'—and sure enough"

"My husband has been acting up again Miss, and I want you to come over and give him a good scare"



"Naw, I ain't goin' to camp this year. The lady said they couldn't send anybody who wasn't sick"

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(*Continued from page 71*) methods of coping with it and into panicky palliatives which fail to strike at its roots.

$20,000,000 for $300,000

IN the upper stretches of New York City a good-sized townful of people are living who doubtless would not be there if something special had not happened in their neighborhood. That neighborhood is East Harlem, a district where low incomes were the rule long before they became so universal an affliction, where foreign languages and strangeness to city customs complicate the task of keeping families well. What happened was the East Harlem Health Center, initiated by the American Red Cross in 1921, and now reporting on ten years of neighborhood health service carried on by the New York City Department of Health and twenty-one cooperating voluntary health agencies. Two thousand people are living in East Harlem today who would have died if the East Harlem deathrate had simply kept pace in its improvement with that of Manhattan as a whole. At the meeting at which the ten-year report was presented, Homer Folks, chairman of the executive committee, pointed out that these two thousand lives represent a cash saving of $20,000,000 on the basis of the standard statistical computations—"not a bad return on your money, for the whole East Harlem Health Center undertaking, as an organization, has only expended some $300,000 in the entire ten years." Not the least of its values has been a demonstration to the whole city of the economy and effectiveness of intensive neighborhood health service in which the official and voluntary health agencies worked hand in hand under one roof. Three years ago a plan was approved for utilizing this method for organizing public-health work throughout the city, and the first of a series of new health centers has been established in Central Harlem, another of the city's "sore spots." Budgetary setbacks have suspended continuance of the program for the immediate present, but official and voluntary health leaders are determined that this is only a brief halt in following the trail that the East Harlem Health Center has blazed so successfully.

That Maternal Mortality Rate

HIGH deathrates among American mothers at childbirth have long been considered a national reproach, though there is some reason to believe that the extent of our unfortunate national supremacy in this respect is due in part to different systems of record-keeping. Whether or not the United States actually does lead the civilized nations of the world in these rates, is a more or less academic question when there is no doubt at all that a considerable number of these deaths are wholly unnecessary. At a recent meeting celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Maternity Center Association Dr. George W. Kosmak pointed out that almost half of the deaths in this country associated with childbearing have been found to be preventable, and asked the inevitable question, "Why don't we prevent them?" During the past fifteen years there has been "hardly a discernible lessening." The "blame" and the responsibility rest, he believes, not with any one group, but upon husband and wife, physician, nurse and midwife, the medical educator and the public. That these deaths can be prevented has been emphasized repeatedly in the contrast between the favorable records of women under supervision and care by such organizations as the Maternity Center Association and those in similar circumstances in the general community.

Light on the whole topic is promised from a cooperative study of the "primary, avoidable" factor in maternal deaths which is being carried on by the New York State Health Department and the New York State Medical Society, with aid from the county societies, covering an investigation of all maternal deaths in the state during a year. Efforts such as these are turning to constructive account a topic which too often has been used merely as an emotional reprimand or a controversy. After all it matters more to find out what can be done most effectively to prevent deaths that we know to be preventable than to be sure that we are or are not the country with the highest maternity mortality rate of all.

Public School Money

OUT-OF-DATE methods of financing public schools are cutting down the "essential schooling" of nine and a half million children in this country according to the national survey of school finances, recently completed under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. The survey was directed by Prof. Paul R. Mort of Teachers College, Columbia University, and was made by a group of experts in education, economics and public finance. The findings of the survey, as summarized in a preliminary report, cover the inequalities in educational opportunity in different sections because of the unequal resources; the fact that, for this reason, even at the "peak of prosperity" there were communities "in which educational opportunities were of the most meager type"; the need thus indicated to shift the burden of school support from local communities to the entire state, with less dependence on the clumsy and overworked property tax, and economy through consolidating small, inefficient school districts. While arguing for equalization of the tax burden, the survey report warns that broader programs of education must not deprive local communities of the right to go beyond the minimum established for the state.

At the same time that this report is put forward there comes from many communities an uneasy questioning of public-school performance. It is pointed out that in the last forty years the bill for public education has increased from about $5 to nearly $100 per child. Most of this increase has occurred since 1914, when the cost was $21.34. Last year we paid for our public schools the thumping sum of $3,388,000,000, or nearly a fourth of our total public expenditure. Even the most optimistic, these critics point out, cannot claim that what we have spent for public education has given us an enlightened citizenry. They ask that, in addition to devising means for maintaining the present educational budget, the public school authorities take part in a thorough-going appraisal of our whole scheme of public schooling and that this appraisal shall cover not only school maintenance and procedure but the aims of the system and its results.

Save Chapel Hill!

BAD news from North Carolina—the hard times threaten not only the efficiency of the great university at Chapel Hill but its very existence as a first-class institution. Since 1929 the appropriations to the university have dropped year by year from $894,000 to $504,000. By heroic economies, including a sharply pared salary schedule, the institu-

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tion has managed to maintain its high service to state and country. Now, however, the Budget Bureau proposes a slash to $390,000. This can only mean undermining the university program and a loss in growth and development that will be felt for a generation.

The University of North Carolina, chartered during Washington's first year as president, is the oldest of our state universities. Out of a narrow classical tradition, through the ordeal of Civil War and Reconstruction, the university has, in the past twenty-five years, taken its place as one of our great institutions of higher learning. It has been the center of the intellectual revival of the region; from it has gone out the motive force for much of the social and educational progress of the "new South." It has served not only North Carolina but the country as a whole through its research and fearless reports in controversial social and economic fields, through its development of folk drama, its fostering of folk literature and music, its contributions to the solving of agricultural, racial and public-health problems.

Even before the reduced appropriations of the last four years North Carolina taxpayers paid less per capita for their university than do citizens of practically any other state. President Frank P. Graham warns that the new proposal, which represents a cut of 56 percent from the 1929 figure, would be "a crushing blow" to the university.

Many of us, remote in fact from North Carolina, have come to count on Chapel Hill as a force for enlightenment and courage. We join in the hope that the North Carolina Legislature, which has made the whole development possible, will face squarely the economic waste and social tragedy of tearing down a great university even in these times, and find means to conserve what has been built so well.

Belle Lindner Moscowitz

BORN in a crowded quarter of New York City, the daughter of a watchmaker, Belle Lindner Moscowitz left college at eighteen to enter social work. She never wholly left it, but for many years of her tireless and fruitful life she was the most intimate personal and political adviser of Governor Alfred E. Smith. A modest and rather shy woman, her funeral last month was attended by the leaders in the governments of New York State and City and by three thousand citizens of all ranks, and her obituary was printed on the first page of the metropolitan newspapers.

Always a realist, Mrs. Moscowitz was one of the first social workers to sense that Alfred E. Smith, a young Tammany man growing into leadership in the legislature, held essentially the same social ideals that they did. She tied her wagon to his rising star and very soon she became his most trusted adviser on all the forward-looking social and labor measures which marked his repeated terms as governor.

From Teachers' College Mrs. Moscowitz went to act as director of entertainments and exhibits at the Educational Alliance on the Lower East Side at the time when the Alliance was making heroic efforts to adjust tens of thousands of immigrants to America. From there she went to the United Hebrew Charities to become in turn connected with the Council of Jewish Women, the Traveler's Aid Society, the Association to Promote Better Housing for Girls, the Committee of Fourteen, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the secretary of Governor Smith's Reconstruction Committee and many other similar bodies. She adjusted more than ten thousand labor disputes in the dress and waist trades. She was credited with a large share in the enactment of the new factory code.

For a time Mrs. Moscowitz was a member of The Survey staff, contributing in particular in the field of protection of girls and young women, at their work and at play. In that capacity she showed a remarkable combination of shrewd hard-headedness with a warm sympathy for flighty youth.

Coming to maturity among the first generation of women citizens, she set high goals, as Rabbi Wise put it at her funeral, "in her desire to serve greatly and not the desire to lead."

First-Aid for Health Services

A FIRST-AID station for perplexed health administrators has been announced by the American Public Health Association in the appointment of an emergency committee on stabilization of health appropriations including representatives of national groups in official and voluntary health fields and social welfare, under the chairmanship of Dr. Louis I. Dublin. The committee will serve as a clearing-house for information as to the situation which public-health departments and other health agencies face during the financial stringency, and as an advisory body on ways of preserving essential health services and the present favorable level of health following these activities in recent years. Among the important questions confronting the legislatures of forty-odd states this winter is that of keeping in effective action a social "industry" which always has occupied a modest place in community budgets but never has failed, in bad years as in good, to return dividends in the form of better health and longer life. The new committee stands by to help continue our enviable record of new "lows" in disease and death.

The committee points out in a recent statement that while economy is desirable at all times and essential at the present time, indiscriminate budget-slashing is dangerous. When cuts are necessary in health budgets, their application to the functions and personnel of a health department should be left to the health officer: "reductions in payroll maintenance, office, field and laboratory work cannot be made arbitrarily by lay appropriating bodies or by lay officers of government without grave risk of epidemic disease and danger of neglect of the lives of mothers and children particularly." Moreover even in ordinary times, health departments have lagged farther behind than any other indispensable function of government in applying scientific facts to the preservation of life and safety because of inadequate appropriations. In "ordinary prosperity" we spent only about $1 per capita — a little more than one-tenth of one percent of our national income — for the protection of health through health agencies, about half of this through the official health departments, half through voluntary agencies supported by contributions. It should be made clear by every health officer, the committee declares, that annual health department appropriations of less than $1 per capita are inadequate to apply our present knowledge of preventive medicine to people in any community of the United states, rural or urban; that appropriations of less than fifty cents per capita are insufficient to provide even minimum protection against communicable diseases and preventable diseases of maternity, infancy and childhood. Correspondence with the committee may be addressed to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chairman, in care of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.

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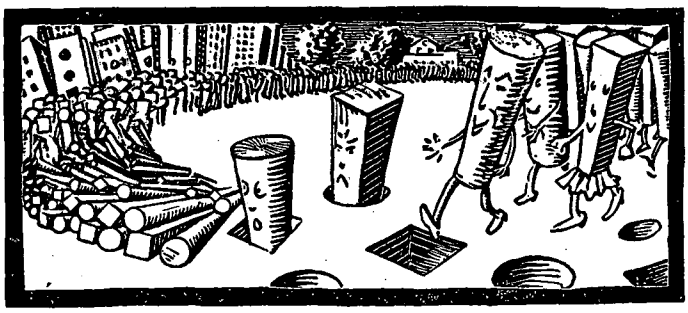

SOCIAL PRACTICE

New Blood in Boys' Work

OUT of small beginnings last year in New York in the assignment of unemployed men, paid by the Emergency Work Bureau, to boys' work agencies has come a whole new vigorous current in the activities of those agencies. Two hundred and fifty men, hand-picked by the best personnel methods from the thousands of the white-collared registered for work-relief, have been trained in an intensive course devised by R. K. Atkinson of the Boys Clubs of America, and are now at work in some seventy organizations which are thus enabled to enlarge their programs and to increase the number of boys participating in their various activities.

The men, practically all of them with dependents, work twenty hours a week and are paid $12.50. They were selected on a schedule of qualifications worked out by a committee on training of the Boys' Work Section of the Welfare Council. The training course of nine half-day sessions was compulsory. After an hour of singing, itself a lesson in group leadership, the men divided into a dozen or so sections for special instruction in such subjects as dramatics, club leadership, handcrafts, and game-room and athletic direction. While the sections were led chiefly by professional workers so much capacity showed itself among the men that in some instances leadership was turned over to them.

The whole project, apart from what it is doing for the morale of the men, has enabled the boys' work agencies to go full steam ahead at a time when they are greatly needed and when, with shrinking funds, curtailments in their services seemed inevitable.

Connecticut Takes Steps

LIKE every other state that begins to dig into a specific welfare problem Connecticut, which two years ago appointed a commission to investigate the subject of old-age relief, has learned a lot about itself. The commission, headed by Charles E. Hart, Jr., as chairman with Royal Meeker in charge of the survey and investigation, found out many things, not all palatable, about almshouses, their costs and standards, and not a little about the general welfare situation. It has now presented its report to the legislature with two proposed bills embodying its recommendations, high spots of which are:

1. A state-town system of outdoor relief for persons seventy years of age and over and state-town district welfare homes to supersede existing town poor-farms and poor-houses.
2. A division of old-age assistance in the State Department of Public Welfare to administer the district homes and outdoor relief.
3. Ten years' residence in the state required; non-citizens excluded; the amount of relief to any one person not to exceed $7 a week.

The cost of operating the new division and of providing the state's share of relief for the 53,192 persons probably eligible is put at $1,055,000 for the first year. The cost of benefits would be divided equally between the state and the towns.

As a final recommendation the commission urges the creation of a welfare commission to study the state's whole existing program, to plan for its better coordination and operation and to study the effectiveness of insurance or contributory pension plans especially in old-age relief, the report of such a commission to be made to the legislature in 1935.

Above the Soup Line

EVERYBODY knows that mass treatment in a congregate shelter is often a deadly and devastating experience for certain men who in times like this must none the less be subjected to it. To mitigate the hardships of some of the boys and younger men, highly skilled workers or with clerical or professional background, all of them non-family men out of work, the Chicago Clearing House for Men, Robert W. Beasley director, has organized a special service division where case-work principles and methods are employed under the skilled supervision of Edwin J. Cooley. By arrangement with the Y. M. C. A. this division is providing selective housing and extra-shelter maintenance for some 360 carefully chosen men. Clerical work-relief projects have been developed so that they may earn $4 each week for one six-hour day of work. Three quarters of them have chosen to live at one or another of the Y. M. C. A.'s which for $3.60 a week provides a $3.50 meal ticket, a room shared with one other man and full membership privileges.

As an instance of the calibre of the men he is working with Mr. Cooley cites the experience of the Public Library which with some misgiving agreed at first to use six men. At the end of six weeks it had 122 men at work at clerical tasks and special duties requiring accuracy and intelligence. "This," says Mr. Cooley with some warmth, "should interest those citizens who incline to the belief that shelter men are casuals undeserving of consideration above the level of the soup line."

They Get Together in Kansas

A NICE concert of thought and action in public and private social-work organization is reflected in the new Handbook of Kansas Social Resources compiled by leaders in all phases of welfare activity, edited by a committee of the Kansas Conference of Social Work, and issued by the governor. The project was first conceived as a joint publication of the proceedings of the Conference and of the State Council for Public Welfare, now the Kansas Council for Health, Education and Welfare. But the scope was soon widened to include special material gathered and organized by committees of the Council and institutional surveys under the auspices of the Public Welfare Commission with various agencies and universities cooperating. The result is a general stock-taking of welfare resources and problems and the strength and weakness of organization, with discussion of "the lines on which progressive and intelligent action should proceed in an effort to cope successfully with health, educational and welfare problems." The editorial committee included Mabel A. Elliott, Dr. Carroll D. Clark and Ruth D. Kolling.

The Tennessee White House Conference in November represented a similiar cooperative effort to gather and analyze facts as a basis for a program. Under the chairmanship of S. L. Smith, southern representative of the Rosenwald Fund, committees including in all some fifteen hundred people were organized in ninety-four counties to bring in data. "Counties that have a health unit present a program; those that have not present a plea," concluded the conference. Popular demand assures another meeting this year. Mrs. Arch Trawick, of the State Department of Health, is organizing secretary.

At the Root of the Trouble

IF the Public Charities Association wins its fight before the Pennsylvania legislature some at least of the anomalies and confusions of the state's antiquated poor-relief system will be cleared up before the winter is over. The weaknesses of that system, which have added enormously to the difficulties of emergency relief administration, are clearly shown in A Primer of Public Poor Relief in Pennsylvania by Leslie M. Foy, published

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by the Association. The Association has now organized two special committees in its Poor Relief Division to bring vigorously before the public and the legislature, first, the whole matter of reorganization of public relief administration throughout the state, and, second, a program for a permanent administration in the city-county of Philadelphia, now involved in six separate poor districts operating quite apart from each other and from the city Department of Public Welfare.

The sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania administer relief under five varying systems in more than four hundred poor districts manned by some eight hundred elected officials. Each district runs in practically a water-tight compartment, levying its own taxes, with no state agency vested with authority to standardize methods or equalize relief. "Our hope now," says George R. Bedinger, executive director of the Public Charities Association, "is to secure the abolition of the 368 borough and township poor districts. They are a relic of the Elizabethan era."

Money in 1932

FOUNDATION reports for 1932 show unmistakable symptoms of the depression, not only in shrunken incomes but in modifications of policies and practices in making grants. The Carnegie Corporation, required by its charter to maintain its principal funds intact, notes that while "normally all grants are made with an eye to future possibilities rather than to present needs . . . this order has necessarily been reversed and a substantial share of the money available was frankly devoted to tiding over a critical situation." Acting on this policy the Corporation made a grant of $375,000 to the New York Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee "from funds which under normal conditions would have gone to the liquidation of charges against future income."

The Milbank Fund, in view of the critical situation in New York, dipped into its capital for the $300,000 it contributed to the same committee.

The Commonwealth Fund, which holds that, "in times like these the philanthropic foundation finds perhaps its greatest usefulness as the custodian of future values which it must do its best to preserve," made its contribution to the situation by helping to maintain the established family welfare societies, appropriating $5000 to each of eight agencies in Manhattan and Brooklyn and $2000 to each of three agencies in Queens and Richmond.

As an index of giving during 1932 the John Price Jones Corporation, fund-raising consultants in New York, has made a compilation of publicly announced gifts and bequests in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Boston. Direct gifts amounted to a total of $76,044,807 and bequests to $99,964,107. The total, $176,008,914, compares with a total of $344,355,000 in 1931 of which $128,757,732 was in direct gifts and $215,577,268 in bequests. In bequests education topped the list of causes both years but in direct gifts organized relief was far in the lead.

When Taxpayers Are Nervous

GIVEN a new mayor, a multiplying relief load and a public not too "sold" on modern social practice and almost any community these days can be forgiven an attack of nerves. Montclair, New Jersey, reorganized its Bureau of Public Welfare in the autumn of 1930, just in time to catch the full after-clap of the depression. Its relief cases then numbered 363. In September 1932, when the cases numbered 3112 and the taxpayer was growing interrogatory, Mayor Oscar L. Carlson turned to the State Department of Institutions and Agencies to discover just where Montclair stood in relation to the rest of the state. Was its dependency rate higher than that of other communities, were its relief costs excessive, its system sound, its staff competent —and what about overhead?

The Department had surveyed the Bureau in 1930 so its study had something to go on while it took into account such new factors as old age and unemployment relief and recent child-welfare legislation. The resulting report, even in its physical arrangement, seems admirably calculated to bring understanding to a confused public. It first answers six clear-cut questions which give the whole set-up for relief a clean bill of health and which refer to sections of the report where data supporting the replies are presented and analyzed. Its recommendations are in four crisp sentences:

1. A committee of interested citizens to advise with the director in the determination of policies and to interpret the work to the taxpayer.
2. An additional trained experienced case worker on the staff.
3. Opportunities for volunteer and paid workers for supplemental training on the job.
4. A recreation program strengthened through voluntary cooperation of individuals and agencies without increased cost to taxpapers.

The survey was planned and executed by Dr. Ellen C. Potter and Emil Frankel, divisional directors of the state department, assisted by Spencer Smith, Louise R. Swain, Laura Howell and Marian Lockwood. It will result, it is believed, in the general strengthening of confidence in the public agency and in fortifying official courage to maintain its standards.

A NEW building, the last word in modern construction and equipment, dedicated exclusively to the use of boys, has been opened as an annex to the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

TUSKEGEE Institute reports that eight lynchings occurred in 1932, five less than in 1931 and thirteen less than in 1930. Seven of the persons lynched were in the hands of the law when mobs seized them. Six of the eight were Negroes.

SCHOOL relief, supported by teacher contributions, is going on in New York despite a cut in school salaries ranging from 6 to 33 percent. Some sixty-two thousand children, short rationed at home, are fed daily and supplied with clothing when it is needed.

THE American Foundation for the Blind is experimenting with the production of talking books, that is books recorded for the phonograph, and with inexpensive machines for "playing" them. One of the problems involved is to determine the right quality of speaking voice to make the records.

THE American Public Welfare Association, 850 East 58 Street, Chicago, has available in multigraphed form, copies of an address by Simon E. Leland, professor of public law at the University of Chicago, which discusses the tax structure and status, local, state and national, in relation to the financing of unemployment relief. The address was given at the conference on welfare standards held in Chicago in November. (See The Survey, December 15, 1932, page 680.)

THE United Charities of St. Paul, 104 Wilder Building, A. A. Heckman, general secretary, drew from two hundred of its unemployed clients by means of unsigned questionnaires, a mass of material showing the client's own estimate of his situation and his reaction to relief and to the methods of the organization. The questionnaire with a dozen or so of the letters received in reply are contained in the pamphlet, We Speak for Ourselves, which constitutes the unusual and poignant annual report of the organization.

THE Richmond, Va., Council of Social Agencies has been experimenting since mid-January with a so-called city-wide relief mobilization which includes; a joint application bureau for all transient and family cases, the office open daily from 8 A.M. to midnight; the establishment of an exchange for labor and materials, and the recruiting and training of volunteers. Some 350 volunteers have already gone through a two weeks' institute conducted by Arthur A. Guild of the Community Fund assisted by Aileen Shane and June Purcell Guild of the School of Social Work.

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HEALTH

Cancer Publicity Worked

MASSACHUSETTS, which has carried on an organized program of educational publicity in cancer for the past six years, has analyzed comparative results for clinics where publicity has been good and for those where it is believed to have been poor or mediocre. The clinics with good publicity show an attendance more than two and one half times as great in proportion to population served as those with poor publicity. Publicity is directed not toward clinic attendance but to taking a patient who believes he has suspicious symptoms to the office of his doctor. For every patient who went to the clinic as the result of publicity, twenty-two went to a doctor; when clinic attendance grew, visits to doctors increased also and the ratio of one to twenty-two remained constant. The number of patients served by private physicians was greater in cities where there were cancer clinics (and therefore publicity) than in cities without clinics. Dr. George H. Bigelow, state commissioner of health, reports that "The Massachusetts program has demonstrated the value of publicity." Continuous publicity throughout the year by means of newspapers, lectures, radio and pamphlets is believed to have been more effective than spasmodic, though intensive, efforts.

Why Girls Die of Tuberculosis

THE reason why more girls than boys die of tuberculosis is—because they are girls. Such is the upshot of a study by Edna E. Nicholson for the National Tuberculosis Association. The report considered the life histories of all the girls between 15 and 24 who died of tuberculosis in New York City in 1929. The composite picture emerging from these 678 tragedies is that of a girl living with her family in a comfortable six-room house or apartment. Family income was about $50 a week. This "typical" girl left school at sixteen and worked in an office a half-hour's traveling distance from her home. Insofar as her family knew she never had been in close contact with an active case of tuberculosis. She was a quiet "home girl," not a gadabout; she did not drink, smoke, diet or keep late hours. She wore the usual type of clothing, including light underwear and hose and a heavy coat which her family considered adequate. She had not married and there was no history of pregnancy. Symptoms of tuberculosis were observed about three years after she left school; she consulted a doctor within a month and died within the year after six months in a hospital or sanatorium. Miss Nicholson finds no evidence that employment, irregular habits, insufficient food or clothing, weak familial stock or the influx of girls from rural areas to the city are vital factors in the high rate of tuberculosis in young women. Tuberculosis struck the educated and uneducated about equally, with a slight deviation toward the better educated group. In 49 percent of the cases studied the home was broken and the girl may have suffered added strain from helping fill the mother's place or supplement income; this factor "cannot be disregarded." The report concludes, however, that "the primary cause of increased tuberculosis mortality among young women lies in biological rather than environmental factors." Hope lies in earlier recognition of symptoms, furthered by periodic examinations in the schools and afterward, and prompt and adequate care. "Although the deathrates will probably always remain higher for young women than for other population groups, much can be accomplished in saving these young lives."

A Hospital's Income Increases

IN contrast to the general experience of hospitals and physicians in 1931–2, the Baker Memorial Pavilion of the Massachusetts General Hospital (Boston) enjoyed a marked increase in occupancy and patients' payments in its second year of operation under a middle-rate plan for patients of moderate means. The essential of the plan is the inclusion of all costs, including doctors' fees, in an inclusive moderate rate discussed with the patient in advance and payable in instalments if need be. Only patients of moderate means are accepted; their incomes range from less than $1000 to a sprinkling with more than $5000 who have a number of dependents, unusually costly illness or both. Doctors' fees, collected by the hospital, are set according to a scale worked out by the medical staff, with a maximum of $150 for all services in any one illness. In this second year, payments to the hospital met more than 81 percent of operating costs, including depreciation allowances; the service will be self-supporting when, as it is better known, average occupancy increases still further. The plan has been received favorably by staff physicians and other physicians in the community. These and other facts on financial and professional experience and an analysis of patients cared for are published in a new pamphlet, How Do Physicians and Patients Like the Middle-Rate Plan for Hospital Care? by C. Rufus Rorem, Clyde D. Frost, M.D., and Elizabeth Richards Day, available on request of the Julius Rosenwald Fund (4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago) which is cooperating in the project during the experimental period.

For Self-Supporting Women

A NEW health service has been started by the Douglas Smith Fund in Chicago for self-supporting women of low incomes who are without routine medical and dental care. The service is open to women between 16 and 35 years of age and provides a complete health examination, including medical and dental examination and an interview with the medical social worker. For this there is a fee of 50 cents which may be waived if the patient is unable to pay. Arrangements for needed treatment are made at clinics and dispensaries and the Fund helps to pay the cost if the patient cannot meet it. Dental examinations are given only as part of the health examination and patients are not accepted for dental care alone. If the patient has no dentist of her own, arrangements for necessary work are made with private dentists cooperating with the Fund. Persons who already have had medical diagnoses and are known to be in need of specific treatment are not eligible for the service, but should be referred directly to one of the existing clinics. Patients are referred through social agencies by appointment during evening hours and Saturday afternoons.

A United Health Front

HOW a health council works to pool resources, strengthen common interest and effort, promote research and aid in program-making is the subject of a pamphlet Health Councils, by Howard Whipple Green, secretary of the Cleveland Health Council, recently published by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care as No. 12 in its series of Miscellaneous Contributions. At least a dozen cities have developed organizations of this type during the past fifteen years and others are in process of formation. In another recent publication, Surveys of Organized Medical Service, the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care brings together abstracts of five studies (Nos. 17–21) dealing with medical organizations in as many communities under industrial, university, army and community auspices. From these and

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earlier surveys in the same field Harry H. Moore, director of study, concludes: "With disinterested leadership, medical facilities can be efficiently organized to achieve economies in the production of medical care without sacrifice of the quality of service. The returns to practitioners can be increased or stabilized above the level of the average net income of private practitioners. Medical care can be provided to the eligible population in larger volume than is obtained by comparable groups of families who pay for medical care on a fee-for-service basis. The burden of the costs of illness can be distributed over a large number of people. Under a system of small periodic payments by all the participants in a group, more money can be made available for the care and prevention of illness than is spent for this purpose under private practice." Copies of these pamphlets are available on request of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Threefold Nutrition

WHAT might be called a project in threefold nutrition has been found effective this year by the Directory for Mothers' Milk in Boston. In order to insure the quality of milk collected from nursing mothers and supplied to sick and premature babies in hospitals and private homes, the Directory has found it necessary in many cases to supplement the mother's own food, especially by fruit and milk, thus making sure of adequacy of diet for herself, her own baby, and the baby to whom the purchased milk is given. The Directory was started in 1910 as a center from which women with babies were sent out as wet nurses into homes where a baby needed breast milk. In 1927 the Directory for Wet Nurses became the Directory for Mothers' Milk, and since that time the practice has been to have graduate nurses collect breast milk daily from healthy women in their own homes and bring it to a central laboratory for distribution. The milk is purchased from the mothers at the rate of 7 cents an ounce. On the average the women earn about $25 a month though in some cases a woman has earned $100. A mother may not sell milk to the Directory unless her supply exceeds the need of her own baby; both she and the baby receive a thorough physical examination and the home and family are kept under careful supervision through the daily visit of the nurse to get the milk. Once collected, the milk is pasteurized, tested and rebottled at the laboratory of the Directory at Boston Lying-In Hospital, then sold to hospitals at the cost price of 15 cents an ounce and to families whose babies need it at rates ranging from 30 cents to one cent an ounce according to their means. In many cases where nothing could be paid it is given free. The money earned by the mothers through the sale of their milk has proved in many cases a most necessary supplement to the family income, especially during the depression, and when necessary extra food or clothing is given to the mother to enable her to continue a service which is sometimes the means of keeping the family from applying for relief. Similar organizations for the purchase and distribution of mothers' milk have been established in Detroit, New York, Los Angeles, Hartford and Pittsburgh.

Pertinent Publications

PUBLICATIONS ON LOW COST DIET. *Social Work Publicity Council, 130 E. 22 St., New York City. Price 6 cents.*

Bibliography of authoritative material which may be obtained easily and cheaply. Part I, for administrators and workers; Part II, for the worker and housewife.

FAMILY FOOD BUDGETS FOR THE USE OF RELIEF AGENCIES. *Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor and Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Free to social agencies and relief workers on request from these bureaus.*

"In effect a work sheet for relief agents to assist them in making up weekly market orders for needy families."

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA. *A revised circular on request from the New York State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.*

VISION TESTING FOR THE YOUNG CHILD, *by Mary Emma Smith, R.N., and C. Edith Kerby. Publication No. 106, The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 450 Seventh Ave., New York. Price 10 cents.*

Progress, methods and results in the use of eye tests for pre-school children.

CARE OF YOUR GLASSES. *New York State Commission for the Blind, 80 Centre St., New York City. On request.*

Recent publications of the Commission include this leaflet and a poster, 24 x 36 in., featuring vision tests as a first aid to education, also available on request.

THE New Haven, Connecticut, Departments of Health and Education have evolved a new health card to be filed for each schoolchild. The card goes on through the grades with the child, noting physical defects found, efforts to right them, and the like, so that at any moment school physicians, teachers and nurses have a picture of his health progress all along the line.

THE Maryland Society for Mental Hygiene attributes to the depression the fact that a rising percentage of clinic patients during 1932 were adults. "The average adult now seen at the clinic is a superior individual as compared to the former type. Many of these people are men, often they are the heads of families, and they have, in the past, been used to meeting the ordinary needs of their families and their obligations to society."

IN Peekskill, N. Y., Christmas decorations were transmuted into some twenty-two thousand quarts of milk to be distributed through the local milk fund by a decision of the Merchants' Association to give for this purpose the money ordinarily spent on greens and colored lights in the business section. A similar decision by the Tarrytown (N. Y.) Broadway and Main Street Merchants' Association provided money for a milk fund for the Tarrytown Hospital pediatric clinic and the visiting nurse service.

IN a report to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene Dr. Douglas A. Thom calls attention to a 30 percent increase in 1931 in first admissions to government hospitals. Half of these new patients were suffering from both nervous and mental disorders. There has been no comparable increase in admissions to state and other hospitals for mental disease from the civilian population. Dr. Thom suggests that illness in itself may be a defense in adversity and that a large group of victims of severe economic conditions "have found in the generous legislation of the United States Government a staff upon which to lean in times of trouble."

IF Californians grouse about their taxes like the rest of us and are likely to blame social services for high costs, they will be interested to learn the State Health Department's computation that public health expenditures from state taxes amount to about 8 cents a person a year, which is one third of 1 percent of per capita state expenditures. From the director of the New Mexico State Health Department, Dr. Rosslyn Earp, comes the suggestion of a new and true slogan: "A good health department is the best home insurance."

BEGINNING with 1933 each of the 161 state-aided hospitals in Pennsylvania will be required to meet minimum standards set up by the Department of Welfare before payment can be made on its appropriation. The standards specify minimum requirements in plant and equipment, administration and service and were authorized by the administrative code after almost a year of study by a committee representing the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania and the State Departments of Health, Labor and Industry, Justice, Public Instruction and Welfare. Since many hospitals already far exceed the standards, the primary effect will be to put pressure on the less progressive institutions.

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INDUSTRY

Standards for Working Children

WHAT is happening to child workers in industry under depression conditions was canvassed by representatives of thirty child welfare organizations and federal and state labor officials in a recent conference called by the U. S. Children's Bureau at the request of the American Federation of Labor. The gathering considered the vocational unsuitability of jobs now open to children, their exploitation in sweatshops where long hours, unsanitary conditions and miserable wages prevail, the economic unsoundness of permitting boys and girls to work when the labor market is flooded with unemployed adults and the curtailment of school budgets. The conference recommended the organization of state conferences to help in establishing and defending standards of child labor, and a continuing committee was set up to carry out the recommendations of the conference.

The conference agreed that a program for state child-labor legislation should include: a basic 16-year minimum age for all gainful employment, with certain exceptions of carefully selected occupations for the 14- and 15-year-old group outside school hours; maximum working hours for minors under 18 shorter than the prevailing standard for adults and in no case to exceed eight a day; mandatory minimum-wage legislation for minors under 18; age minimum higher than 16 for hazardous occupations; provision for payment of double compensation to minors under 18 injured while employed in violation of the child labor law.

To make these standards effective, adequate provision for administration was urged, including the establishment of bureaus of women and children in state labor departments, strengthening such bureaus where they are already established and registration of business firms with the state labor departments to facilitate inspection.

The Shorter Work Week

A SHORTENED work week, advocated by economists, technocrats and organized labor as a step away from depression, looms large as a legislative possibility. At the preparatory conference at Geneva, the entire employers group, except the Italians, is opposing the forty-hour-week convention, put forward as a "remedy" for unemployment. The workers' group insists that hours must be reduced without any reduction in wages. The British and German governments reject this proposal, though the Germans defend the forty-hour convention, which the British government opposes. The conference, which will continue its work for some weeks, is attended by thirty-four nations. It is "tripartite" in organization with a delegate from the government, the employers and the workers of each country. The United States and Soviet Russia declined to participate.

At this writing, hearings on the Black bill, establishing a thirty-hour-work week, are being held by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Employers and representatives of organized labor have urged that the bill be amended to include provisions for a minimum-wage scale and to protect workers against further wage cuts.

A spokesman for the major engineering societies, endorsed the Black bill, but urged that legislation go further. He suggested an industrial commission, similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to operate in the field of employment, having power to regulate hours and working conditions in industries according to the labor supply and the demand for the product of the industries.

Canners and Their Code

EXCESSIVELY long hours and low wages prevail in the New York State canning industry largely because of the failure of employers to live up to the new code adopted by the state labor department a year ago, after its terms had been worked out jointly by the department and the canners. This is the gist of the report just issued by the Consumers' League of New York, based on a twelve weeks' field study of the industry.

Wages of twelve and a half cents an hour were paid to about three fourths of the women in the forty-three plants from which wage data were secured. The lowest wage found was eight cents an hour in one plant and the highest was twenty-two cents an hour, also found in only one plant.

The field study was made and the report written by Elinore M. Herrick, executive secretary of the organization, who visited fifty-four plants. In general, she reports, "employers frankly admitted using overtime, even illegally, preferring to pay a fine if convicted rather than go to the trouble of employing extra help." In one plant where women had worked long after ten p.m., making a good many more than twelve-hours work for the day, the employer stated that "fewer workers are employed this year as we find it cheaper to use overtime occasionally."

The plants which conformed at least in part to the code found it possible to do so through systematic recruiting of labor to insure an adequate working force, with provision for an extra crew to handle peak loads; production schedules to utilize workers and equipment effectively within a ten-hour day; definite arrangements for regularity in deliveries of raw material. Mrs. Herrick comments, "The fact that even seven employers found it possible to carry out the code — in part if not altogether — shows that with greater effort and goodwill it can be successfully operated."

In the Labor Schools

BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE reports that it began the winter term of its twelfth year with thirty workers as students. Miners from Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, textile workers from New England and the South, Detroit auto mechanics, and Negroes from the Pullman Porters' organization are studying labor history and tactics, economics, public speaking and journalism. A financial campaign sponsored by John Dewey, Jane Addams, E. C. Lindeman, Bishop Francis McConnell and others made possible the continuation of the school after the fall term.

From Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas, comes news of how that lively workers' education project has weathered a storm of another sort. There two students took the lead in trying to force the school to abandon its non-factional position and to adopt the program of the Communist Party. These two propagandists succeeded in tying up the work of the college for several days with a student strike which developed exciting episodes on the usually quiet campus. The strikers broke locks on college buildings, picketed the classroom, the library, the workshop and other buildings, blocked the public mail highway, put the college truck out of commission. The Baltimore Evening Sun commented editorially,

> We have concluded that even a class-conscious student body composed wholly of serious thinkers must sometimes kick over the traces. At Mena no doubt a student strike . . . has many of the characterists of a football rally or a raid on a movie palace at some of our more conventional universities.

The two ring leaders were suspended, though it was necessary to call in legal assistance to persuade them to leave the campus. Thirty of their followers, almost half the student body, went with them.

Lucien Koch, director of the school, states,

> The experience will undoubtedly be more difficult for the public to understand than for those who know the workings of our community, normally

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a delightful place but occasionally suffering from its concentrated but not thoroughly integrated varieties of radicalism. We feel very sorry that the followers of the Communist Party on the campus have not been content with their opportunity freely to propagandize for their economic and political beliefs which this school with its prevailing "left" philosophy was so willing to grant them.

Unemployment Insurance in Canada

A DOMINION-PROVINCIAL conference to consider unemployment insurance has been called by Premier Bennett in Canada, and will be in session before this issue comes from the press. Premier Bennett, who included unemployment insurance in his campaign platform, organized the conference after impressive unemployment demonstrations in a number of Canada's industrial centers. The conference will consider the advisability of setting up a scheme of contributory unemployment insurance for the dominion. Leaders of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress have come out for a plan in which employers, employes and the state contribute to a reserve fund. Organizations of the unemployed oppose vigorously this three-way system, holding that the expense of unemployment insurance should be borne by industry and the state, without contributions from the workers.

Steadying Jobs

HOW a public employment office has helped regularize employment in a highly seasonal local industry is told in a recent report by Mabel E. Crafts, head of the women's industrial division of the Rochester, N. Y. Public Employment Center. Under Miss Crafts' direction the center has for a year and a half carried on a field-work campaign to develop the clearing-house idea in the industry in question. This industry has six large factories in the Rochester area, each employing more than five-hundred workers in a normally busy season, fifteen smaller factories and four plants making units used in the business. At least half the force in each plant is made up of women. Before the public employment service stepped in, the industry had recruited its labor through want ads, and had always suffered a dearth of skilled workers in peak periods. By agreement with the service, plant superintendents and foremen now call the center when they need extra help. A policy of openly borrowing workers from plant to plant has been adopted, with the center as a clearing house. The center got the cooperation of one of the trade schools to train workers in new operations and to retrain workers who have been out of the industry for some time.

A new industry using the same type of skilled operators recently located in Rochester. It was informed by the employment center of the seasonal complications of the older industry, and has arranged its production schedule to miss the peaks of the other plants. In this way employment periods for a large group of workers will be spread out, and neither industry will be crippled for lack of skilled workers at its busy season.

First Aid to Industrial Research

HOLDING that "wise social engineering" calls for continuing study of industrial problems, a number of graduate students of Harvard and Columbia have organized themselves as the Industrial Research Group, "to sketch the general significance of various neglected social problems and to define the elements in these problems to which original research may be usefully directed." The group has prepared three series of bulletins indicating the source materials available in the fields treated and the procedure which an adequate investigation of the subject demands. The group also offers to answer questions on bibliography or other phases of research in its area, and, where possible, to bring worth-while studies to the attention of interested social agencies, students in similar fields or publishers. The 1932 bulletins cover company towns, decaying unions, labor in business, public ownership, guide to research in industrial problems. These bulletins are available at six cents each from the secretary, Lucy Kramer, 412 Schermerhorn Annex, Columbia University, New York City. The 1930 and 1931 series are no longer available for distribution, but copies will be loaned to those planning research in the fields they cover: democracy and leadership in labor unions, labor and its press, labor and the police, poor man's justice, prison industries, the profit motive, the young worker in industry, consumer's power, the intellectual and the labor movement, agricultural prosperity and labor unionism, managers in the profit system, the labor injunction.

Dismissal Wages in Depression

EXPERIENCE of eighty companies with dismissal-wage plans during the depression is outlined in a bulletin recently published by the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, based on field visits to the plants in the summer of 1932. The eighty concerns normally employ more than 1,400,000 workers. The present bulletin is a supplement to Dismissal Compensation, a general survey of company plans put out by the section in 1931. Some of the plans considered were devised to meet one type of problem caused by the closing of a plant, old age of the worker, or cyclical depression; many were adopted as "standard procedure and cover a variety of contingencies." The report adds, however, "it must be admitted that the present depression has been a potent factor in the introduction of new plans." Compared with other industrial relations programs, the report shows, dismissal-wage plans have not been seriously curtailed by the depression. This is probably because they are quite new, and because they meet an acute need. The plans are sharply divided between those providing a lump-sum payment, and those which spread the benefits over a considerable period through periodic payments. Only two of the companies studied have set up special funds to meet dismissal-wage payments. In the others, the cost of the plans is charged directly or indirectly to the department or other operating unit. The report includes tables showing the detailed provisions of the plans included in the study.

WHETHER or not unemployment is a suitable hazard for actuarially sound insurance was discussed by Professor H. L. Rietz, University of Iowa, before the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Pointing out that schemes for unemployment insurance involving government participation would have to be undertaken "in the dark" at the present time Prof. Rietz urged that experimental plans be encouraged and urged to keep records on which calculation of rates of unemployment may be based.

THE breakdown in standards of wages and hours of women workers under the pressure of hard times is pictured in a pamphlet giving excerpts from the discussion at a recent conference called by the National Consumers' League (156 Fifth Avenue, New York). The report includes details of the present situation in many industrial communities, and the remedies brought forward by the conference.

AN Analysis of Three Unemployment Surveys in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, recently published by the University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute, covers duration of unemployment, length of time employed in last position, reasons for unemployment and personal data for more than ten thousand jobless workers in these three industrial cities.

GARRETT, Indiana, has issued a booklet for taxpayers reporting on the public operation of local water and light plants. Earnings from these utilities last year made possible a 29-cent reduction in the tax rate. The indications are that by 1936 the utilities will have freed the city of debt and made taxes unnecessary. In less than six years, the city has completely rebuilt its water and power systems. Garrett is a "railroad town." Practically all the city officials who originally launched the municipal ownership movement as well as those who are now in office are railway workers and members of the standard railway labor organizations.

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EDUCATION

Country Schools in Hard Times

SERIOUS as is the effect of the depression on city schools and on the children who attend them, the plight of the rural school child is even more desperate, according to the summary, How Rural Schools Have Been Hit, by Walter H. Gaumnitz, in the last issue of School Life. In some states, notably the New England group, California and Arizona, no serious educational cuts have been made, though strict economy is being practiced. But many states report four types of losses affecting the quality and amount of education available to country children. In some communities the schools are closed for lack of funds. Thus in twenty-five Alabama counties all rural schools closed during November, throwing five thousand teachers out of employment and affecting more than two hundred thousand children. In some places, the school term has been shortened. Four out of five counties in Arkansas have closed some of their schools, and school terms have been shortened by amounts varying from ten days to two months. Deterioration of school buildings and equipment is general in southern and middlewestern rural areas where schools have been hardest hit. Using Arkansas and Alabama as his examples, Mr. Gaumnitz reports that in the former state 46 percent of the rural schools are operating with "abnormal lack of equipment and supplies," and that more than a quarter of the country schools in both states are postponing greatly needed repairs.

In addition to cuts in teachers' salaries due to shortened terms, many hard-hit counties have also reduced salary rates. The average salary cut for all Alabama counties reporting to the U. S. Office of Education was 12.1 percent for elementary teachers, 17.9 for highschools. Some schools reported paying as little as $60 a month on a six-months basis, making the teacher's annual income $360. Mr. Gaumnitz points out that, "even with the return of good times," it will take years for the rural schools to return to pre-depression conditions, "and these conditions were poor enough at best in many a rural community."

Using Leisure for Learning

FROM January 1930 to November 1932, more than thirty-five thousand unemployed adults were given opportunity to improve their vocational skill or to acquire new skill in the New York City continuation schools. The program was suspended by the Board of Education, as part of its economy campaign, but in the middle of December the State Department of Education, in conjunction with the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration took over the work, with an appropriation of $30,000.

The scheme, a new departure in a public school system, has attracted the attention of organizations interested in adult education and in the relief of unemployment. The principal aims of the project are: to sustain the morale of the unemployed; to improve their equipment; to prevent loss of skill during the jobless period. Vocational counseling, physical examination and health education and some help in family problems are also offered.

A detailed account of the program, as carried out in the Brooklyn Boys Continuation School is given in a report prepared by the Civic Committee for Adult Literacy (96 Street Branch, New York Public Library, New York City). Among the unemployed who applied at this school for instruction seventy-nine occupations were represented, thirty-nine of them highly skilled.

The period of unemployment averaged 11.4 months for the married men in the group, 9.6 months for the single men. About 12 percent had been jobless for two years or more. The Brooklyn experiment last year included a six-weeks summer term as well as the regular winter classes.

School for Office Workers

A SUMMER school for office workers, giving girls with clerical jobs the chance for a vacation combining study and play such as industrial women may have at Bryn Mawr, Wisconsin or Barnard is announced by the Affiliated Schools for Workers (302 East 35 Street, New York). The first session will be held on the Oberlin campus in the summer of 1933 and will probably be four weeks long. Students will be recruited through national organizations such as the National Federation for Business and Professional Women, and the Business Girls' Department of the Y.W.C.A. Oberlin will offer its equipment at cost. The students will pay for board and room. A budget covering teaching and administrative costs is being raised. The study program, largely drawn from the fields of economics, history and English, will be developed in such a way as to emphasize the relationship of the problems of this group of workers to the wider problems of all workers.

Salvage

NEED to extend the retraining opportunities open to disabled persons, rather than the achievements of the present program are emphasized in the section on rehabilitation in the annual report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The report shows that the cost of reeducating a disabled civilian averages under $300, considerably less than the cost of maintaining such a person, unequipped to earn his own living, for one year as a public charge. The national rehabilitation program, which has just concluded its twelfth year, has now been established in all but four states (see The Survey, March 15, 1931, page 670). The number of persons taking such training increased from about 2500 in 1922 to nearly 28,000 in 1932. Expenditure of state and federal funds for this purpose rose in the same period from less than $200,000 to more than $2,100,000. The report points out that there are at present some four hundred thousand crippled children in this country, and that experience shows that "the process of establishing these crippled children vocationally should begin immediately upon the inception of the disability." The present program does not extend to this group, nor does it include a larger number of persons disabled by tuberculosis and by cardiac diseases. Four major studies in its field are being carried forward by the vocational rehabilitation division. These include: methods by which rehabilitated persons obtain employment, covering the job history of five thousand individuals; study of all persons undertaking rehabilitation programs in 1932 who were unsuccessful, and the reasons for their failure; trends and practices in commercial rehabilitation training; the small business enterprise as a method of rehabilitation.

Bridges of Understanding

DESCRIBED as "an experiment in international living," the plans for a second summer that combines camping, travel and, incidentally, language study and practice for groups of American young people are taking shape under the leadership of Donald B. Watt of Syracuse University, who directed a similar project last summer. Groups of highschool boys and girls and of college students who speak French or German are to sail about the end of June for about two and a half months, largely spent with European young people of the same ages. The German-speaking

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highschool group will probably be coeducational, and its program includes a week's *wanderung* in the Fuerstenwalde, and a month in a school camp in the mountains of Austria. The program for German-speaking college men includes a two weeks' *faltboot* (folding canoe) trip on the Danube, a month in a workcamp and a two weeks' hike in Austria. Workcamps, which have grown out of Germany's depression, are made up of farmers, laborers and students who live together and work eight hours a day, without compensation, on some needed improvement for the public good. They have brought together the most interesting labor-student types in Germany. The French-speaking groups, both highschool and college, will have camp experience, bicycle trips, and a week or more of French family life. In his preliminary announcement, Professor Watt points out that:

the purpose of the undertaking is not primarily for study either of the language or of international relations, but to learn by experience in living with young people of another culture something about that culture under conditions which are as pleasant and healthful as possible. The promoters of the experiment . . . are primarily interested that American young people should make friends in Europe.

For the coming summer, each group will be limited in size to fourteen members and a leader. No one under sixteen years of age will be accepted.

Illiterates in the U.S.A.

GENUINE progress in cutting down illiteracy in all sections of the country is noted by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy in its final report. The committee, appointed by President Hoover three years ago, with Secretary Wilbur as chairman, ended its work December 31 for lack of funds (see The Survey, February 15, 1930, page 565). Its program will be taken over by the National Illiteracy Crusade, of which Cora Wilson Stewart is director. The committee feels that it has helped make the nation "illiteracy conscious," which was described as its chief aim. Forty-four state branches were organized to cooperate with the committee. The 1930 census showed a reduction of 648,152 in the number of illiterates in the previous decade, during which the general population increased by more than 17 millions. Examples of what has been accomplished by intensive effort are cited from Louisiana where over ninety thousand illiterates were placed under instruction, and Georgia, where one hundred and eighteen thousand have received similar help. The committee's final report stressed

the need for rousing every community to its utmost effort, every State Department of Education to assume its responsibility, and all state legislatures to appropriate funds for the removal of illiteracy.

The committee's report puts at 4,283,753 the number of persons in the United States who can neither read nor write. Many of the educational efforts on behalf of adult illiterates, including night schools in both city and rural communities, are in danger of being "eliminated" from current school budgets as "educational frills."

Fathers as Parents

REASONS why fathers play so inconspicuous a part in parent-teacher groups and what can be done about it were recently studied by a committee representing the 160 parent associations affiliated in the United Parents Association of New York City. The problem, as defined by the study group, was made up of

the obvious facts that while women compose "parents" organizations, parents are of both sexes; fathers need to understand their children; . . . the provision on a large scale for extension of improved education requires especially the force of man-manipulated civics and politics; . . . men are developing unwholesome defense attitudes . . . about this new fangled child study and progressive education.

Questionnaires and letters of inquiry were sent to twenty selected women presidents of parents organizations, to seventy-five male officers of such groups, to ten progressive schools and to twenty-five social and educational leaders who have been successful in organizing men. The material brought together underscored the present failure of the associations to enlist or to hold the active interest of fathers of school children. The committee's recommendations include: that each member organization hold at least part of its meetings in the evening; that there be continued emphasis on the participation of both parents in all announcements, conferences, printed matter and so on; that as far as possible men be included in committee memberships and chairmanships; that a special committee on participation of fathers in parents associations be established in the association.

The detailed report of the study contains many interesting facts and suggestions. Mimeographed copies are available from the organization, 152 West 42 Street, New York City.

Wisconsin's Free Air

POLITICAL education by radio, non-partisan and uncensored, covering 90 percent of the state's area was the large-scale experiment tried in Wisconsin in the presidential campaign. Through the two state-owned stations, one at the University of Wisconsin the other at the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, the views of all political parties were broadcast regularly for two periods, one of thirty minutes, one of an hour, five days a week during the pre-election period. At a conference of party representatives in July, the division of time, delegation of speakers and certain conditions corresponding to a code of ethics were agreed upon. Wherever possible, candidates spoke, since it was a primary purpose to permit citizens to hear at first-hand the men for whom they were asked to vote. The time was divided among the Democratic, Prohibition, Conservative Republican, Progressive Republican, Socialist, Communist and Socialist-Labor parties. There was no charge to party organizations or to candidates for these radio hours.

Commenting on the values of the experiment, L. W. Bridgman of the University Extension Division points out:

High-pressure tactics and mass-psychology tricks used by the old-time politician to sway his audience will not work over the air. Listeners are scattered, at most in very small groups in their homes under conditions conducive to thinking and reasoning. Every talk is likely to be critically and sanely appraised. . . . Political meetings generally draw only those people whose views are in accord with those of the speakers. People usually read only the newspapers of their own political beliefs. . . . Radio has brought to Wisconsin listeners, through publicly owned stations, each party viewpoint on Wisconsin's interest in the elections and has contributed to a more enlightened citizenry.

PRESENT trends in supply, demand and outlook in sixteen selected occupations for educated women, and a summary of placements in college appointment bureaus during the depression are covered in a recent bulletin published by the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, Grace-American Bldg., Richmond, Va. The survey is based on reports "by technicians of national status in each field," at a recent conference held by the alliance.

THE four Mississippi colleges dropped from membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on charges of lowered standards, due to political interference with their faculties, have been reinstated, according to an Associated Press report (see The Survey, November 15, 1930, page 223). The State College for Women was unconditionally restored to membership, the university was taken back conditionally, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State Teachers College were readmitted on probation, "pending further improvement in educational work."

THE average child, apt to be overlooked in our concern with "the gifted" and "the subnormal" was the subject of a two-day conference of the Child Study Association of America in October. In response to a widespread demand, much of the conference material is published in the January issue of Child Study, including a balanced consideration of "standards" of growth and development, and what they really mean.

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Unemployment and

Edited by
JOANNA C. COLCORD
and RUSSELL H. KURTZ

Proposed Federal Relief Amendment

A BILL has been introduced by Senators Costigan and La-Follette the principal features of which are the appropriation of an additional five hundred million dollars for federal relief; the creation of a new Federal Emergency Relief Board to supersede the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in handling the funds, and the abolishment of the present loan features, making federal funds available to the states as grants-in-aid.

Frank Bane, director of the American Public Welfare Association, testifying on January 3 at the hearing on this bill, said:

> Up to date, the federal government has not contributed directly toward the handling of this problem of relief. It has only enabled the states to borrow money.
>
> I think the next step in our efforts to cope with this problem will be, and should be, direct material contribution by the federal government. I believe that it is a national problem, and being a national problem I believe that the national government should contribute not only its guidance and assistance, which are very necessary, but also financial help in the handling of the problem. The states are going to have for years to come a hang-over job from this depression which is going to tax the resources and ingenuity of state governments.
>
> Federal grants instead of loans would enable us to spread throughout this country a more adequate and more uniform system of relief than is possible under our present plan.

Another bill, introduced by Senator Cutting, would broaden the present powers of the R. F. C. to enable it to grant up to fifteen million dollars to enable states having an excessive number of non-resident dependents to administer subsistence, work relief and vocational training projects for such persons without having to draw upon the state's own resources.

Red Cross Wheat and Cotton

THE distribution of government-owned wheat and cotton by the American Red Cross has played an important part in meeting the relief needs of many millions of people during this past year. Robert E. Bondy gives a full account of these activities in the January issue of the Red Cross Courier.

The distribution of Farm Board wheat was begun in March 1932 when Congress made forty million bushels available to the American Red Cross. This was exhausted in September, but an additional forty-five million bushels had been voted in July.

The first act of Congress provided for the use of wheat for stock feed in the 1931 crop-failure areas. Three hundred and thirty-one counties in sixteen states were certified by the United States Department of Agriculture as falling within this area. Between March 7 and the end of May, when new pasturage made further distribution unnecessary, 222,816 tons of stock feed were distributed in these counties.

Flour distribution also began in March 1932 but extended to the entire country and continues to this time.

By arrangement with the millers, who cooperate with the Red Cross, the cost of milling, bagging and transportation is paid in wheat. Thus, the flour is delivered free at its destination, but, the local Red Cross chapter or other distributor bears further charges such as hauling and storage.

One barrel of flour is found to meet the needs of the average family for flour products for ninety days. Application is therefore made by the chapters in behalf of all local relief organizations for flour for a ninety-day period for those families in need. Up to December 10, 1932 a total of 6,653,958 barrels of flour had been requisitioned and 4,488,477 families had been aided in this way.

At the present rate of consumption it is estimated that the wheat available will make possible the continuation of this distribution until about June 1, 1933. In some city communities this item has represented as high as 18 per cent of a family budget.

On July 5, 1932 Congress granted the American Red Cross five hundred thousand bales of cotton to provide clothing for the needy and distressed.

The problem of handling the cotton was more complex. Two restrictions had been placed by Congress upon its use. It could not be sold, but was to be exchanged either for cotton cloth or for ready-made cotton garments.

The Red Cross set up a Central Cotton Distribution Office in Washington where orders were placed with manufacturers and shipments were made to local chapters. Cotton materials, such as ginghams, shirtings, muslins and cotton prints were distributed to Red Cross chapters and other relief organizations to be made up either by volunteers or in work-relief workrooms.

Probably 150,000 volunteers are active in the production of garments from this "Red Cross cloth." The necessary findings such as thread, buttons, lace, etc., have been provided by chapter funds or collected by Junior Red Cross school children.

Closely following the distribution of cloth came the distribution of underwear, hosiery, overalls, etc., the selection of garments to be distributed being based on questionnaire replies from chapters as to garments most needed which could be made of cotton.

Up to December 9, 1932, 50,882,988 yards of cotton cloth and 1,597,069 dozen garments had been secured in exchange for raw cotton. Chapter reports showed that 4,238,865 families need clothing.

All except 33,000 of the 500,000 bales of cotton have been used, but a bill is now before Congress authorizing a grant of an additional 350,000 bales of government-owned cotton to the Red Cross.

Self-Help in the Northwest

LATE developments in *Seattle* include the organization of a new group of the organized unemployed, called the Economic Security League, under the leadership of the moderates who originally organized the Unemployed Citizens' League. Their purpose is to revive the earlier program of self-help and thus reduce the burdens on the taxpayer; and to oppose the return of the relief function by the new county commissioners to the U.C.L., which is now under extreme radical leadership. There thus comes into being a right wing and a left wing among the organized unemployed themselves in Seattle.

A report to the State Legislature of *Washington*, made by a committee of faculty of the State University, estimates that well over a million persons in the state are members of the leagues of unemployed citizens, which have been organized into county units as the United Producers of Washington.

Among the difficulties which have been encountered by self-help groups the committee lists the following:

1. Lack of effective organization: Officers have been chosen unwisely and changed frequently in democratic organizations. These changes are confusing to those who deal with these groups. Insincere leaders may exploit groups for political power or other advantage since members in meetings are easily swayed. Extremely capable executives may not appear to advantage in open meetings. Alignments within groups are developed, especially by differences in meetings.

The Committee feels that details of policy and practice should not be debated in meetings of the whole group and that groups should allow authority to officers and safeguard against sudden change. If state and county officials are appreciative, discerning, and tactful, they can help to encourage good leadership.

2. No adequate means of exchange and insufficient funds to carry on production.

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Community Action

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

To meet this difficulty it is recommended: (a) that public buildings, unused property and competent direction be placed at the service of groups of citizens who desire to discuss economic problems and to organize to meet changing conditions, and (b) that the system of relief be permitted to supply unemployed citizens with raw materials and tools, with which they can make products needed by the state, in return for which they can obtain further needed supplies. Gasoline for transportation could be paid for out of public funds if its uses were carefully checked.

3. A cynical public attitude toward such efforts—indifference, faith in emergency relief, fear of radicalism and so forth. Leaders of the unemployed should cultivate the intelligent interest of groups of all kinds and help the newspapers correctly to interpret their activities.

4. Other difficulties are that labor which is bartered and which is abundant may be exploited and that bartering of labor for farm products is a seasonal activity.

The Committee feels that small grants of capital (or credit) should be allowed to responsible groups of workers to carry on production in such lines as seem necessary to meet their own needs or those of the community.

Rent Practices

AT the Chicago Conference on Relief Standards last November the discussion on rents brought out the following items:

In *Philadelphia* a study of the situation of landlords is being undertaken by the Community Council. Evictions are being prevented by mass action of the unemployed.

In *Erie County, Pa.*, the Poor Board has placed fourteen family groups in an abandoned poorhouse over the protests of the state relief administration.

Fall River, Mass., is housing families on relief in untenanted houses which have been taken over by the city for tax delinquencies. They are also experimenting with rent payments on a maintenance basis.

Springfield is the only large city in Massachusetts which still pays rents as part of its public relief bill. In general, the smaller cities do more rent-paying than the large.

Advice from the A. P. W. A.

THE American Public Welfare Association (850 East 58 Street, Chicago), has no established formula applicable to every state seeking advice on the development of state-wide unemployment relief administration, but its counsel usually takes the following form:

1. Designate or create a state agency for the administration of relief, utilizing the State Welfare Department if at all practicable.

2. Charge this agency with the duty of assembling state-wide data on unemployment, relief needs and relief expenditures and with directing and supervising the state relief program.

3. Designate or create county units for welfare and relief administration.

4. Insist upon qualified, competent personnel in state and local administration.

5. Avoid subsidizing private agencies with public funds, but emphasize coordination of public and private effort.

6. Authorize the state welfare administration to allocate to local units on the basis of their carefully determined needs such state and federal funds as may be available.

7. Make such allocations contingent upon the observance of minimum standards of relief and service as worked out by the State Welfare Administration.

8. Recognize the value of both work relief and direct relief as complementary parts of an adequate program.

9. Accept for state, as such, a proper share of the responsibility for providing necessary funds for relief.

10. Develop and administer relief program in such a manner as to preserve decent living standards for the unemployed.

State Organization in Kansas

IF the Kansas Legislature acts favorably on a report just submitted to it by a legislative committee appointed two years ago to study the welfare system of the state and its subdivisions, considerable changes will ensue.

The present set-up for expenditure of federal funds consists of a state-wide Federal Relief Committee of twelve operating directly under the governor. County Federal Relief Committees are appointed by the State Committee "to aid the regularly established relief agencies of the counties and cities," and any funds made available for the County Federal Relief Committee "shall be expended only for day labor and only on such work-relief projects as have been approved by the Kansas Federal Relief Committee."

The Commission's report proposes a State Board of Welfare with an executive commissioner, and county departments of public welfare in which all the welfare and relief services may be centralized at the option of the county commissioners.

As proposed, the State Board would be empowered to receive and administer all funds of the federal government, borrowed, granted or otherwise given into its possession for relief work in the State of Kansas. Inasmuch as the proposed county departments would have authority to administer relief to the poor it is likely that the legislation, if passed, would result in a direct flow of federal funds through public channels to the needy.

Centralizing Relief Funds

IT is estimated that a minimum of twelve million dollars will be needed in *Pittsburgh* and *Allegheny County* to meet next year's relief and welfare needs.

The Welfare Fund has successfully completed a drive for two and a half million dollars of which $300,000 is earmarked for relief expenditures through the Allegheny County Emergency Association. The balance of the Fund is intended for the private relief and character-building agencies, in a total $600,000 less than the current year's budgets. Last year the Welfare Fund and the Emergency Association jointly raised six million dollars which was divided equally between them.

It is anticipated that the remaining $9,500,000 of next year's estimated need will come from various public sources. The total of public funds now in sight for 1933 is $5,175,000. This includes $975,000 of state tax funds available after the first of the year and $4,200,000 of unused city bonds, $2,000,000 of which are designated for work relief. Only two other sources of public funds are seen to be open for 1933; one, bonds to be issued by the County Poor Board, the legality of which is under dispute; the other, the prospect of additional appropriations from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Relief expenditures this fall have been at the rate of a million dollars a month. The total relief bill for 1932 was, it is estimated, about nine million dollars.

The Allegheny County Emergency Association, formed early in 1931 to handle the unemployment relief load, has functioned continuously, acting as the fiscal agent for the various groups, public and private, that have made relief funds available. It, in turn, works through the established private agencies in the disbursement of these relief funds. The city, county and state have

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been called upon successively to replenish its frequently depleted treasury and more recently the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made funds available through the State Relief Board. Work relief for cash wages has been favored in the past although this program has been at a low ebb since summer due to the necessity for stretching the money farther to cover the constantly growing relief list.

The Family Welfare Association, largest single private family agency, has increased its staff to 437 and its branches to eighteen in its effort to serve the entire county with the relief resources developed by the Emergency Association and Welfare Fund. The County Directors of the Poor, on the other hand, are giving less relief than a year ago, through their own staff. While the trend in this community has been decidedly toward the use of public funds to foot the relief bill, the preference for private administration of those funds to the families remains unchanged.

Joint City-County Planning

A COORDINATING commission representing the city and county governments and the private relief agencies has been set up in *Salt Lake City* with the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce as its executive. Among its activities are malnutrition clinics for all school-age and preschool children. A shelter for homeless men housing 120 is being operated by the men themselves, the county allocating ten dollars per month per man. The men are divided into four groups, each of which works one week on county work-relief projects, one week on "kitchen police" duty, and for the remainder of the month is expected to pick up any odd jobs that may be available. A subcommittee of the commission has general supervision. The results are said to be satisfactory to date.

Resident families receive food relief from the county through orders on local grocers; and from the private relief agencies through a warehouse or commissary. The Commission is studying both methods to decide which is better in the local situation.

California State Labor Camps

A REPORT by S. Rexford Black under the above title may be secured from the California State Unemployment Commission, State Building, San Francisco. It gives a detailed account of the camps for homeless men, mostly nonresidents of the state, which were maintained from December 1931 to April 1932. Altogether twenty-eight forestry camps and two highway camps were operated.

The average time on the field work was four hours per day. The men in forestry camps built 504 miles of firebreaks and roads in addition to other miscellaneous fire-hazard reduction work. The men in the highway camps excavated 86,740 cubic yards of material in addition to other miscellaneous highway construction activities.

The highway camps were financed from State Highway Construction Funds. Forestry camps were financed by an allotment of $110,000 from the State Emergency Fund. A total of 244,531 man-days' relief was furnished in the camps. A total of 200,399 man-days' relief in the forestry camps cost the state $109,982.87, amounting to 54.9 cents per man per day. While 44,132 man-days' relief in the highway camps cost the state $99,678.71, amounting to $2.26 per man per day.

The men in camp were, for the most part, of the highest type in the ranks of the unemployed. They were recruited through various charitable relief agencies in the cities. Only volunteers were accepted in the camps, but after reaching camp, each man was required to work, or leave. Total camp capacity was 3352 men. Northern California camps accommodated 1759; the southern California camps 1593. The communities from which men were recruited paid the cost of transportation. The men were examined, and only the physically fit were sent to the camps.

After making use of all available state equipment, other equipment needs were filled by borrowing from the United States Forest Service, the Army and Navy, national parks, counties, and private agencies. Small hand tools were purchased from the funds allotted.

Plain but wholesome food was furnished in all camps, and no limit was placed upon the amount any man should eat. Food served was comparable with that furnished in construction and logging camps in the state. All state and federal employes in charge of camps ate in the same dining room, at the same tables, and were served the same food as was given to the unemployed men. Tobacco and matches were issued three or four times per week to each man. Each man was allotted three or more blankets, a mattress, and cot, or built-in bunk. Clothing issued consisted of work shirts, overalls, cotton and woolen underwear, socks, shoes and leather-faced gloves. Some other clothing such as army overcoats, hats and used garments were contributed.

The men in southern California were housed largely in tent camps, while the men in northern California were housed in various available buildings, built, rented, or borrowed by the state. Sickness was cared for by a first-aid man in each camp, serious cases being returned to the communities which had sent them, or in emergencies placed in state or county hospitals.

The number of transient jobless entering the state decreased rapidly after word of California's labor camp project spread East. The communities sending men to camp expressed appreciation of the relief afforded in removal of itinerant unemployed from their relief agencies. Communities near which the camps were located were well pleased by the behavior of the men and by the work accomplished.

The camps are again in operation this winter, with a population early in December of about seven thousand. A recent R. F. C. loan of $281,372 helps finance them until March.

Novel System of Food Orders

FOR more than a year, *Saint Paul* has been operating under a novel combination of standard food rations and open orders in the distribution of relief from its public welfare department. The chairman of the Board of Public Welfare writes that after a thorough study of the commissary plan, it was decided not to establish one:

> We found, however, that astounding savings could be made by way of standardized rations. This plan was tried, first as an experiment, with considerable opposition. We now find that we are satisfying our clients better than ever before, giving them more and better food and at a reduced cost. We are also giving much more in the way of variety, as our standard, or basic, rations are changed monthly.
>
> We are running this month two standard rations: Standard Order No. 1 for large families, and Standard Order No. 2 for small families, copies of which may be secured from the Board. Standard Order No. 1 has a retail value in leading downtown stores of $10.23. When purchased in 10,000 lots, we receive a price of $7.04, delivered to any part of the city or county. This effects a saving of over $30,000 a month on this item alone. With every standard ration, we give a supplementary order on the client's own grocer for the purchase of a limited number of items such as milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, certain prescribed meats, etc. A family of five receives each month a Standard Order No. 1, or substitute, and a supplementary order for $4.50; a family of six receives a standard order and $6 supplementary order, and so on. In addition to this, each family receives one or two sacks of Red Cross flour.
>
> The cost to the Board of Public Welfare for feeding a family of five is $11.54 per month; about $.077 per day per person, or a little better than $.025 per meal.

Work Relief for Homeless Men

MORE than half of the fifteen thousand to sixteen thousand unattached men that *Chicago* has been caring for in its sixteen shelters have been given enough work relief to allow them to leave the shelters and find lodgings elsewhere. As a result, three of the largest shelters have been closed.

The work-relief program consists of one day's work per week at a cash wage of four dollars per day, paid by the Shelter Committee. The jobs are provided by the City Bureau of Streets and are confined to clean-up work other than on streets and alleys.

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Selection of men has been on a basis of work habits and ability to be self-maintaining under this program. While the cost is several times that of mass handling within the shelters, it is felt that the social gain is considerable.

Another recent development has been the clarification of status of unattached men who seem to have assured domiciles, because of friendly relationship with their landlords, distant relatives, and others, with whom they have lived for a period of two years or longer. To the Unemployment Relief Service of the county go the cases of able-bodied men of this type between the ages of twenty-one and sixty.

The Y. M. C. A. of *Orange, New Jersey*, has established a winter camp for young unemployed business and professional men on its property used in summer as a boy's camp. Under the leadership of an engineer, about fifty nonfamily men will be housed at the camp during the winter. Winter clothing and food, to be supplemented by such game as they can capture, will be supplied by the Y. M. C. A. The men will cut their own firewood. They are constructing from dismantled machinery a small power plant to furnish current for lighting and to pump water, and a hot-water system with shower baths. During the winter, they will harvest the ice needed at the camp in the summer, and by these services make a return to the organization for their maintenance. Once a week there will be opportunity to go to town in the search for real jobs.

Work Relief in Virginia

IN an earlier issue, comment was made on the stand taken by the governor of *Virginia*, that federal relief funds could be used only for work on the highways.

At the request of the League of Virginia Municipalities, the American Municipal Association prepared a report to be submitted to the governor, listing in detail the regulations governing work relief in the several states using federal funds for this purpose, and giving a detailed analysis of the practice in *Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, West Virginia, Mississippi, Wisconsin* and *Idaho*. It showed that in no other state was work relief restricted to work on the roads. This document may be secured from the Association at Drexel Avenue and 58 Street, Chicago. The report was "influential in liberalizing the conditions with regard to the expenditure of federal relief funds by Virginia cities, which can now spend them on various types of projects."

Man-a-Block Plan Modified

A PLAN was initiated in 1930–31 in *Rochester, New York*, by which householders were organized in units to employ an unemployed man at odd jobs. A volunteer "block captain" supervised the work in each unit, collected the increments of wages from each householder, and paid the workman. Much devoted volunteer service went into the project, which was popular and successful during the first and second winters. It gave employment, however, to only about eight hundred men, and required the contributed time of nearly as many volunteers to keep it operating.

This winter, the Civic Committee on Unemployment, in cooperation with the Public Employment Center, is sponsoring a new plan, the idea being to let a selected group of men go into business for themselves. Each will be allotted a certain territory, usually a block, as his own area. There will be no registration for the project; the men are to be selected by the case workers of the social agencies, on the basis of their own first-hand knowledge of the man himself and his situation. The man will call on the householders in his territory, presenting a letter of introduction signed by the chairman of the Civic Committee. The letter states that the man is able and willing to work, it has a space for the man's signature, and at the bottom of the letter there is a list of suggestions of work to be done. The man will ask of each householder a guarantee of one hour's work a week at 45 cents an hour, which is held a fair rate for such work in the community. The aim is for each man to get thirty hours' work a week ($13.50) which will take him off the relief rolls. The Civic Committee, which will furnish supervision and handle any complaints, has organized a publicity campaign to explain the idea to the community and to get support for it. The hope is that it will take care of 250–500 men over the worst of the winter.

Developments in Chicago

ON January 1, *Cook County's* relief treasury began to receive funds from a new quarter. On that date, $6,770,000 from the County's recently authorized bond issue of seventeen million dollars was made available. The cash came, however, not from Chicago bond purchasers but from the R.F.C. which had accepted the bonds as collateral on a Section E loan.

This shift from state back to county funds has caused the county commissioners to take a renewed interest in the operation of the Bureau of Public Welfare. It has long been recognized that the Bureau's staff of social workers and investigators has not been large enough to do adequate visitation and follow-up work and it is now proposed that assistants be added from the white-collar clients on a work-relief basis, similar to the New York City practice.

To insure stabilization of relief policy through these shifts in the source of funds, a joint committee of the County Board and the State Relief Commission has been formed. It is estimated that the county's seventeen million dollars will not last beyond March, at which time either state or R.F.C. funds may have to be tapped again. Cook County prognosticators are setting the 1933 relief needs at eighty million dollars.

"Scrip System" Ends

THE widely advertised scrip system of *Grand Rapids, Michigan*, came to an end the first week in January, following the recommendations of the Citizens' Committee of 100. All outstanding scrip had to be redeemed before January 14. Hereafter, men on work relief will be paid in cash, while those receiving home relief will receive food orders on recommendation of the social agencies, not as payment for work done. The central commissary is to be replaced by five food depots conveniently located. The plan is that this system will be gradually replaced by a series of agreements with local food dealers.

A new director of public welfare has been appointed, an energetic and socially-minded business man familiar with the local situation who is staffing his department with competent social workers.

In view of a serious shortage in the funds from the campaign of the Community Chest in Grand Rapids, drastic changes are under way in the field covered by the private agencies. The presence of a cooperatively inclined public department is a feature of great promise.

Reports from the Smaller Cities

THE President's Organization for Unemployment Relief in *Santa Barbara, California*, has issued an excellent illustrated report on its past year's work, giving an account of all aspects of a small-city relief program. Of particular interest are the detailed accounts of the work-relief program and the establishment of several county forestry camps for single resident men.

The Mayor's Employment and Relief Committee of *Wilmington, Delaware*, has just published a comprehensive and profusely illustrated report in sixteen chapters, covering its own activities for the past two years, together with an account of the general relief program of the other agencies in the city during the same period.

A complete account of the relief program followed in the town of *Hopewell, Virginia* (ten thousand population) is contained in Bulletin No. 1 of the League of Virginia Municipalities, Richmond, Va.

All of these reports may be secured from the organization issuing them.

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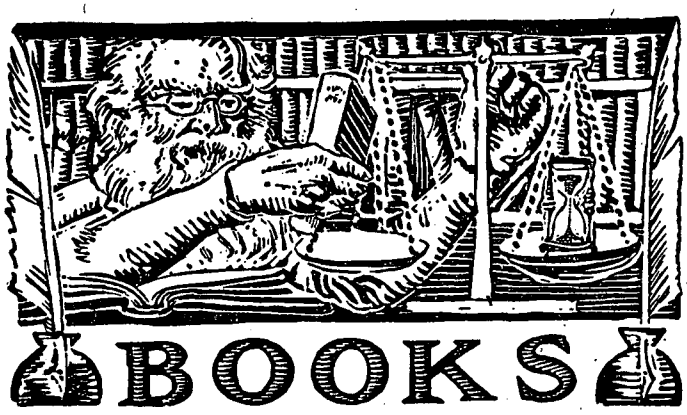

Judge Cabot

THE CHILDREN'S JUDGE: Frederick Pickering Cabot, *by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Houghton, Mifflin. 161 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN the first three and fifth chapters of this little book, the reader is permitted to grow up in intimate association with Judge Cabot and to share with him the wide range of his community services to private schools, settlements, camps, Harvard College and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In the fourth chapter, he is seen in action as judge of the Juvenile Court. In preparation for this work he lives through all the stages of mischievous and group or gang boyhood, and through many forest and sea adventures of young manhood. He knew how life looks to boys and as a confidential fiduciary lawyer he saw many forms of puzzling adult behavior and emotion.

From 1916 to 1932 he was judge of the Boston Juvenile Court. Of this work, Dr. Hans Weiss, now of Geneva, Switzerland, who was probation officer under Judge Cabot from 1923 to 1930 speaks in forty-six intimate pages of which only a hint can be here given. Dr. Weiss helps the reader to realize the infinite pains Judge Cabot took to understand each child, to get the child's confidence and then to seek for the answer to this question, "What is there that is sound and wholesome in (that) this child that I can make of greater vigor and growth?"

What a seventeen-year-old boy who had had experience in several courts said of Judge Cabot is worth pondering: "Some of the guys are afraid of Judge Cabot because they can't get by, but most of the guys like him because he sure treats you square. He is strict with you but you always know where you are at."

Judge Cabot was progressively aware of how little a Juvenile Court judge can do without community cooperation. One of his phrases was, "The paucity of alternative medicines at the command of the community doctor."

A stimulating message to all adults is found in his report as chairman of the sectional Committee on Delinquency for the White House Conference of 1930: "It is only in the example of sincere living that the child finds the dynamic impulse for the development of his own life standards."

As an intimate personal and professional companion, Juvenile Court judges and probation officers will find The Children's Judge to be human but challenging to complacency of every sort.

New York School of Social Work HENRY W. THURSTON

Bertrand Russell, Realist

EDUCATION AND THE MODERN WORLD, *by Bertrand Russell. W. W. Norton. 240 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT Bertrand Russell has gifts as a writer, readers of his earlier works will not deny. The Anglican bishop may snort and the liberal may applaud while the serious thinker may deplore Mr. Russell's irresistible desire to pull chairs out from under old ladies, but the style remains engaging and provocative. In his new book, Education and the Modern World, Bertrand Russell is much less the "enfant terrible" and the utopian, much more the realist. Let it be said to his eternal credit that for one who has been as dogmatic a free-thinker as any man, Mr. Russell has learned from experience and observation what ordinary mortals know but what theorists so often miss: he has learned that license is not perfect freedom and that some discipline and coercion are necessary in the education of small children. The state also may have its faults: the persecution of the Soviet herd may not differ very much from the persecution of the English public school in its destructive effect upon the gifted individual. Remembering Proposed Roads to Freedom, this is indeed a concession.

The education of the individual versus the citizen in the modern world is the theme of this book. Accordingly, he discusses the part played by heredity, religion, sex, patriotism, class-feeling, propaganda and economics in this process. There are many ideas and one's after-dinner conversation may be improved by reading the book. Here is the conclusion: "If a man's life is to be satisfactory, it requires two kinds of harmony: an internal harmony of intelligence, emotion, and will, and an external harmony with the will of others. . . . Internal harmony is prevented by the religious and moral teaching given in infancy and youth, which usually continue to govern the emotions but not the intelligence in later life. . . . Such conflicts could be provided if the young were taught doctrines which adult intelligence can accept. . . . The matter of external harmony is more difficult and not capable of a complete solution. Competition and cooperation are both natural human activities. . . . The dangerous form of disharmony in the modern world is the organized form between nations and between classes."

BEATRICE BISHOP BERLE

New York City

A Shelf on Psychology

AMERICAN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, Its Origin, Development, and European Background, *by Fay Berger Karpf with a foreword by Ellsworth Faris. McGraw-Hill. Pages 461. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is to be highly recommended for those who desire to understand the development of social psychology in America and appreciate the advantage of an historical perspective. Beginning with the nineteenth century philosophical background, social-psychological thought is traced through Germany, France and England. Beginning with the work of Lester Ward and William James, social-psychological thought and theory are traced in American writings to the emergence of the differentiated systems and attempts at treatment as propounded by Ellwood, Bogardus, Allport and others. In scholarly treatment, intelligent criticism and sound insight, the author makes evident the weaknesses of social psychology which call for more research and investigation. Social workers will find much of value in this historical guide through the maze of traditions, problems and systems which today are challenging each other and seeking to find some unity in what is known as social psychology.

PSYCHIATRY IN EDUCATION, *by V. V. Anderson, M.D. in collaboration with Willie Maude Kennedy. Harper. 430 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE possibilities of the title are clearly indicated but are not realized and mainly because most of the book is devoted to the exposition of the author's brief experience with a limited number of children in a school dealing with selected children in need of psychiatric guidance. The broad horizons of education are veiled by self-satisfaction with personal methods. The viewpoint is essentially clinical and therapeutic in origin and nature even though thoroughly educational and developmental in technic. The idea of making school adaptations to meet the needs of the individual child is by no means new; indeed, a considerable amount of the material, with the exception of a few well selected useful case problems has appeared elsewhere or has been presented by other authors with a scientific point of view and method who regard the whole child and the integration of his personality as the center of education.

APPROACHES TO PERSONALITY. Some Contemporary Conceptions Used in Psychology and Psychiatry, *by Gardner Murphy and Friedrich Jensen, M.D. with a supplement by John Levy, M.D. Coward-McCann. 411 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A GERMAN psychiatrist and an American psychologist combine their viewpoints and experience to indicate the bearings of various psychological schools upon the study of personality.

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Both recognize the dynamics of human thought and appreciate that the data concerning personality are constantly fluctuating, and that points of view are variously shifting in terms of revealed experiences and controlled investigation. The authors present sympathetically a comparative study of various psychiatric and psychological schools for the purpose of stimulating thought after viewing the horizons of hypotheses which are limiting modern concepts of personality. Hence there are chapters dealing with gestalt, behaviorism, the psychologies of Freud, Jung, Adler. John Levy describes the Child Guidance Approach to the Study of Personality. The volume concludes with a discussion of Eclecticism and Genetic Method that stresses the need for a synthetic integration of the varying methods and conceptions into one useful system.

HABITS, THEIR MAKING AND UNMAKING, *by Knight Dunlap. Liveright. 322 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE habit of living and the living in social habits constitute a significant part of human adjustment. Making and breaking habits is a matter of daily concern, not merely one that relates to January first resolutions. Dunlap presents a resumé of the theoretic inter-relations between the process of learning and un-learning. He applies his ideas, many of which are dogmatic though not generally accepted, for the reorganization of undesirable habits in the interest of personal social adjustment. As might be expected from a professor of experimental psychology, the viewpoint is academic; but the data are not always experimentally adequate and hence there is not full warrant for this effort at popularization.

New York City IRA S. WILE, M.D.

The Big Brothers in Fiction

SNECKLES OF MOWBREV STREET, *by Grove Wilson. Published by the Big Brother Movement, Inc. 94 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS little story told in an intimate and sympathetic style gives the history from the age of five up through adolescence of a child of the New York tenements and alleys. His unfortunate domestic environment with a brutal mother and a cruel, drunken stepfather is not improved by the neighborhood atmosphere, and his steady decline to the level of banditry is prevented only by the timely friendship of one Langdale who confesses at the crucial moment that he has had the same kind of childhood experience and grown out of it to successful manhood and to the embodiment of the Big Brother Movement.

The situations described are reminiscent of the days when Charles Loring Brace wrote The Dangerous Classes of New York and through The Children's Aid Society cooperated with Jacob Riis, Teddy Roosevelt and others in attempts to clean up the New York slums. It is difficult to believe that conditions as dramatic are typical today although doubtless individual instances persist.

The story is told with art and an understanding of child psychology. It should prove useful to the organization in its efforts to combat the influence of the thugs and racketeers.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY

Secretary the Children's Aid Society, New York

Study of Negro Boys

A SURVEY OF THE NEGRO BOY IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. *Edited by W. D. Weatherford. Association Press. 157 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS survey made by the staff of the Y.M.C.A. Graduate School, in Nashville, Tennessee, and edited by the president of that institution, comprises eight separate but closely related studies under the following heads: physical and medical status, economic conditions, education, home and family life, delinquency, leisure and recreation, racial attitudes, and religious activities. The groups studied, who were reached through the public schools, varied in number from 340 to 679 in the first seven studies, which were confined to the high schools, junior and senior, and to 3445 in the religious study, which was inclusive of all grades. The thoroughness of the survey is illustrated by the fact that the physical and medical inquiry alone required answers to nearly two hundred questions in addition to a searching, scientific physical examination at the hands of specialists.

The editor, Dr. Weatherford, explains in the introduction that the study was undertaken "in order that the social agencies of Nashville might know fully the needs of the Negro boys," and in the hope that other cities might thus be encouraged to undertake similar studies and assist in making them effective. "In particular," he says, "we have hoped that it would stimulate many Y.M.C.A.'s to undertake constructive work for and with these boys." Every individual who cares for boys will find the book vitally interesting, while to agencies concerned with their welfare it will prove invaluable.

R. B. ELEAZER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta

Lo Mo of Chinatown

CHINATOWN QUEST; *The Life-Adventures of Donaldina Cameron, by Carol Green Wilson. Stanford University Press. 263 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIRTY-SIX years ago when San Francisco's Chinatown was rich background for many a romantic tale of warring tongs, opium dens, brothels, twisting hallways, sliding panels, secret skylights and hidden chambers, Donaldina Cameron left her father's California ranch to take up the quest set forth in this tale of realism. Following Margaret Culbertson as superintendent of the Home maintained by the Presbyterian Occidental Board, Miss Cameron led the crusade against traffic in Chinese slave-girls. "From a woman, and she a pretty, fair-spoken Scotch maiden [Mrs. Wilson here quotes Will Irwin] "this slave trade took its hardest blow." Most Chinese entering the United States in the lawless years after the Gold Rush had come without wife or family and they were following an ancient polygamous custom (since outlawed by China herself) when they purchased domestic slaves at from one to five hundred dollars each. Other girls were sold to the brothels, many lured across the Pacific by promises of marriage or employment. When the raids conducted by Miss Cameron and the Chinatown police squad were successful, the courts—under a law based on the Thirteenth Amendment—committed the girls to her care in the Home, whence her Chinese titles, Lo Mo, the Mother, to her girls, Fahn Quai, White Devil, to their owners. Detailed accounts of some of these raids read like chapters from Chinatown fiction. Subsequent chapters give heartening accounts of the wholesome life in the Home, the camping trips, weddings, careers of Lo Mo's daughters.

ANNE ROLLER ISSLER

Napa, California

Reeducating Parents

OUR CHILDREN, *A Handbook for Parents, edited by Dorothy Canfield and Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg. Viking Press. 348 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE instinctive revulsion caused by the title of this handbook in one whose interest in children amounts almost to an obsession, indicates how difficult a task the editors have undertaken. They must live down much blundering and bathos by others who have tried to reeducate parents. Fortunately at the very outset, The Old Timer Speaks to reassure, in the person of Dorothy Canfield. Her wise and pithy and humorous interpretation of the enterprise of calling in twenty-seven experts to write about Our Children gives the title a new and wholesome connotation. Indeed the perspective given the whole movement of parent-education is perhaps the most important contribution the book has to offer.

Mrs. Gruenberg defines the questions to be treated as those centered in the child's growth and development; questions centered in the home, in the school, and in the outside world. This outline is filled in by twenty-seven distinguished contributors with the result that the "handbook" becomes a pretty hefty handful. It is inevitable that in so large a group some should veer toward fine-spun abstractions and others to the rather patronizing and gossipy case-records of numerous Mary Ellens or Joey Bs, horrible little creatures who remind one of the friends of "Slovenly

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Peter." As a group, the articles on Child Growth and Development seem the most conspicuous addition not only to the material of child study but to the spirit in which it should be offered to parents. The doctors and biochemists who contribute to this section regard the growth of the child with none of the parent's emotional intensity or the psychologist's mysticism. The sections on The Child in the Home, At School, and in The Outside World, seem more uneven and to offer more conflicts in opinion. Laws to Be Broken supplies the balance which a parent steering among these conflicting authorities sorely needs.

In summarizing the book, Cecile Pilpel reminds us that "Knowledge about health and nutrition, laws of learning, the psychology of behavior and all the rest is but a tool to an end and not an end in itself." That end is nothing less than "the eternal verities" which she challenges parents to seek and discover,—and so confirms the breadth of vision with which the whole work has been conceived.

ADELAIDE NICHOLS
Westport, Connecticut

Routing Out Schoolmasterishness

THE DARK PLACES OF EDUCATION, *by Willi Schohaus. Holt. 351 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE peculiarly refreshing quality of this book is due essentially to its unprofessional approach to school problems. Dr. Schohaus has dared to ask the very persons for whose benefit schools are maintained, what they think of their experience there. He has even turned their minds deliberately to the dark places in that experience by asking them: "From what did you suffer most in school?" This was the substance of a questionnaire which as editor of a Swiss educational journal he sent out to his readers explaining that he was focussing the inquiry on sorrows rather than joys of schooldays because "our thoughts are always mobilized through discomforts" and because for the time being the bright places can be left to take care of themselves. Tempests arose in the professional teapot. Four hundred teachers indignantly cancelled their subscriptions to his paper but replies to the questionnaire poured in by the hundreds and this book is the result. Dr. Schohaus has selected seventy-eight of the most typical reports, including many from teachers themselves, and as a preface to this unique material he has written a penetrating and beautiful comment on the points raised.

Particularly interesting is his discussion of the revolution needed to make mutual help, rather than the seeking of personal success, the cornerstone of school life. There is a real challenge too in his proposal to attack the "professional disease of schoolmasterishness" by drafting sensible persons with educational talent from other walks of life to recruit the staff of our elementary schools. His surmise that these lay teachers would compensate their lack of professional methods by a stronger sense of real values, is quite in line with the experience of some of our own experimental schools which are already breaking a road in that direction.

LEILA V. STOTT
City and Country School, New York

"What Shall We Play Next?"

GAMES AND GAME LEADERSHIP, *by Charles F. Smith. Dodd, Mead. 658 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR SMITH has produced a book of over seven hundred games and activities designed for the student, the teacher of games and sports, and for the parent who wants a reference volume for use with his own children. Some people are not born leaders even with children and the pages on leadership which preface many of the chapters are a new contribution to this type of game book. Here is a book which not only tells how to play the game but also gives in many of the explanations, sidelights on the conduct and teaching of the game, culled by the author from a long experience. Although apparently addressed to teachers, it is in no sense a textbook and will be just as useful to any father or mother who wishes to answer the perpetual question, "What shall we play next?"

An effort has been made to retain old names for games which makes them easy to find in the index and also holds to a growing tradition in American games. Some new games are included and modern conditions are recognized, as in the chapter on automobile recreations.

If the book were not so well done and the price so reasonable for nearly seven hundred pages of excellent material, one might question whether the chapters on woodcrafts, scouting and camp cooking are a necessary part of such a compendium. There are a number of amusing illustrations, a valuable chapter index of games and also an alphabetical index. Games and Game Leadership can be heartily recommended for use in the classroom or in the family circle.

CHARLES J. STOREY
Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation

First Directory of Its Kind

A DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, *edited by R. M. Paige. Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, Ill. 203 pp., paper.*

ESTABLISHED less than two years ago to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience among public administrators, the Public Administration Clearing House's recently published directory is a concrete evidence of the work that that organization is actually accomplishing. This, the first directory of its kind, edited by R. M. Paige under the direction of Louis Brownlow, contains the names and descriptive information of 1744 voluntary organizations, whether composed of public officers, lay citizens or mixed groups, "working in the general field of public administration or in fields that impinge upon and affect public administration": 466 national, 15 regional, 1131 state and 82 Canadian organizations. Organizations whose principal interest is with political or legislative activities of government or those whose activities are confined to one city or particular locality are excluded. Administrators and students of government will welcome this long-needed volume, and will find especially valuable the short summaries of activities accompanying the roster of national organizations.

L. D. L.

A Psychologist Speaks to Laymen

MAN AS PSYCHOLOGY SEES HIM, *by Edward S. Robinson. Macmillan. 376 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

STATEMENTS of contemporary psychological knowledge for the general reader have been attempted by many in recent years. But I can say without qualification that I know of no better one than Professor Robinson's. It is eclectic; it states fairly and sympathetically the contributions of the different schools of thought. It points out the limits of present understanding. It takes a consistently integrated view of human nature and becomes neither too physiological nor too chopped up in the picture of traits and characteristics analyzed. It has a sense of proportion, of humor and of broad human sophistication. The author, as seems to me proper in a psychologist before laymen, is something of a philosopher as well as a scientist. And he is not so obsessed with the value of the subject that he attributes too much to its present stature. His very perspective helps to give persuasion and illumination to the entire volume.

ORDWAY TEAD
New York City

Getting Into the Game

SPECTATORITIS—RE-CREATION NOT WRECK-CREATION, *by Jay B. Nash. Sears. 284 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book might well be entitled A Professor Looks at Life, at art, democracy, education, survival, freedom, the moralities. It is surprising how intimately activity as contrasted with "spectatoritis" is shown to be a fundamental factor. Professor Nash relates play—that is, activity motivated by interest—to the three major time factors in life: vocation, to necessary periods of recuperation which he calls "re-creation," and to avocation, creative activity culminating in the arts. Values, personal satisfactions vary directly with the infusion of the play element into each of these ranges of life.

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Activity is of course not always what we grossly call physical, though physical activity itself in its effect on organic development and neuro-muscular patterns gives the basis for sound thinking and emotional development. Activity alone, as contrasted with "spectatoritis"—which seeks constantly only new "ticklings" of the senses, new excitements, and which tends inevitably to boredom and disintegration—can give the basis for real interest, for real quality, for integration of personality, for growth, for survival, and even for genuine and discriminating appreciation on the part of spectators and auditors.

Survival itself, both for the individual and for society, depends upon activity, for without activity there is no growth and without growth is death. The implications for society in its formal educational procedure and in social sanctions are emphasized. Our schools must offer not the old, traditional "subjects" but vital activities that challenge interests, permit achievement after difficulty and effort, and thus compel growth.

The book is eclectic, wide-ranging, popular, even hasty, but it is stimulating and challenging.

ROY SMITH WALLACE
National Recreation Association

Home-Ownership

HOME OWNERSHIP, INCOME AND TYPES OF DWELLING, pp. 230; HOUSING OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS, pp. 345, *edited by John M. Gries and James Ford. President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Washington, D. C. $1.15 each postpaid of The Survey.*

WITH the publication of these two volumes, the entire series of eleven constituting the final reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership are now available. The first named includes the report of the committees on home-ownership and leasing, relationship of income and the home, and types of dwellings under the chairmanship respectively of Ernest T. Trigg, Niles Carpenter and John Ihlder. The final volume covers the reports of the six correlating committees on technological developments, legislative and administrative standards and objectives, education and service, organization programs, local and national, and research. These committees were headed by such well-known authorities as George K. Burgess (deceased), Bernard J. Newman, Laurence Veiller, Albert Shaw, Harlean James and James Ford. The findings of the conference having been frequently discussed in these pages, no detailed review will be made of these reports, but it should be mentioned that the need for a permanent housing research foundation—that is, a national institute for housing—was emphasized in the various correlating committee reports, a need emphatically expressed at the conference itself a year ago, included in their published reports today, but as yet with little indication of the probability of achievement.

LOULA D. LASKER

Social Problems

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS, *by Harold A. Phelps. Prentice-Hall pp. 783. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE sane approach to a study of social problems is to learn what a social problem is and when and where it is found. When one finds the answers to these queries he discovers that social problems are pretty much inter-related. Dr. Phelps, who is considerable of a realist in his theoretical approach to the subject, has done much more than take account of the matted nature of social problems. He has gone into the processes and conditions by which these problems arise, and so faces the matter of social treatment on not too academic grounds. Phelps does classify social problems. He offers a three-fold classification. One group of problems is essentially economic in origin, another physical and mental in origin and the third group is traceable to cultural failures. The third group, not altogether divorced from the first two, includes problems of old age, homeless, divorce, crime, desertion, widowhood, and so on. The first two groups are also mutually related, including in the economic group poverty, unemployment, income, etc., and in the second groups the problems of mental or physical disease and social hygiene.

This is one of the sanest and ablest books in the field.

Seth Low Junior College NELS ANDERSON

RUN OF THE SHELVES
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD. Part I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS. *Report of the Committee on Growth and Development of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, Kenneth D. Blackfan, M.D., chairman. Century. 380 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERSONALITY, MANY IN ONE. An Essay in Individual Psychology, *by James Winfred Bridges. Stratford Company. 206 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SIMPLE discussion of the psychology of personality with full recognition of its various aspects which become organized and developed in response to the interaction of what is within man to all that is outside of himself.

SIX THEORIES OF MIND, *by Charles W. Morris, Ph.D. University of Chicago Press. 330 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

A PHILOSOPHER carefully considers six theories of the mind. They are evaluated and compared in generous and unbiased discussion. The author reveals his own belief in a functional and pragmatic theory of mental activity.

HOW TO DEVELOP YOUR PERSONALITY, *by Sadie Myers Shellow. Harper Brothers. 295 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

A PSYCHOLOGIST who has worked with and for persons and personality presents a simple volume designed as a textbook and guide for the development of the personality of the reader. Its plan, method and appeal are popular without the sacrifice of sanity and scientific background.

FARM AND VILLAGE HOUSING. *Edited by John M. Gries and James Ford. President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. 293 pp. Price $1.15 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS first volume in the field of rural housing in America, a valuable contribution, is the final report of the committee on Farm and Village Housing of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, and the ninth in the contemplated series of eleven available in published form.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY DUE TO BIRTH INJURIES, *by Edgar A. Doll, Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D., Ruth Taylor Melcher. Macmillan. 275 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A PIONEER book presenting more or less tentative conclusions based upon a careful study of twelve children with mental deficiency arising from birth injuries. A considerable proportion of the volume deals with mental tests and measurements, mental estimates and mental growth. The most practical phases are concerned with physical therapy, with special clinical reference to the particular children who served as the basis of the investigation.

CUMULATED READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. *H. W. Wilson Co., New York.*

THE eighth cumulated volume of this invaluable library guide contains a complete index for the past three and one half years to the contents of The Survey along with one hundred other magazines. Readers' Guide is issued monthly, and cumulated frequently during the year with an annual bound volume followed by its larger cumulations, such as this one. To anyone in reach of a library it is the prompt and accurate answer to "where and when did I read that?" Survey book reviews are included in the Book Review Digest published by the same company.

BEHIND THE DOOR OF DELUSION, *by "Inmate Ward 8." Macmillan. 325 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEWSPAPER man, a dipsomaniac, committed to a state hospital, describes realistically and sympathetically what goes on in the minds of the inmates who are locked in, either for their own protection or that of society. He presents the attitudes of the attendants and the physicians and reveals the thoughts, the hopes, the fears and philosophies of those who do not know when the key will turn to release them to a changed life. He shadows the mental hazards when routines are removed and a welcoming but doubting world views the personality as if questioning the completeness of the return to normality.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Gold for the Unemployed

To the Editor: Your note mentioned The Banks of the Sacramento River as a source of from $1 to $3 a day in gold for tourists, novices, high-school boys, and others in large numbers [The Survey Midmonthly, December 15, 1932, page 697]. Of course other streams have similar possibilities. There are 100,000 unemployed in the hills between Dakota-Colorado and the Pacific getting out $1 to $2 a day that never could come out under corporation plans. As you say, "gold in quantities too small for commercial recovery exists." Truly this does give a living to many, also it puts the money direct into mining camp stores and local business.

But that is only the "novice" end and a small part of the gold-production industry. The more experienced, equipped with mechanical pans, etc., make from $11 to $100 a day. The big helps to employment and business are the financial developments with industrial managements. These mines are building depression-proof incomes for their backers, are employing many men, creating business, buying machinery and supplies. A check-up on several hardware stores in the mining regions shows that their average gross business runs about $3000 a month more in 1932 and 1931. Old mines are being reopened with modern, efficient equipment, and neglected gold deposits are being developed and equipped for backers. That is all new money and no one is poorer, no matter how much the miners produce. Twelve states in the West are increasing their gold production.

East of Denver and the Dakotas, business is merely bouncing rubber dollars. You can't mine gold back there, nor can every one come out here to take up work of that kind. They wouldn't know how, if they did come.

Yet here is Nevada with 110,000 square miles, barely scratched except in a few old silver camps, with new mines being discovered or being explored almost every day. New gold production is coming from every county, although copper, silver, lead and zinc prices are so low that their production is greatly reduced. The by-product gold that came with other metals is not coming, but *new* gold mines are making up for the losses in by-product gold.

Idaho is coming to the front with placer and hydraulic production very rapidly, and as we of the West get out of our depression by getting new gold in circulation much of it will flow back eastward to permit of that part of the country becoming improved. Many eastern people are now enjoying gold-mine incomes, and more and more are continually getting in line for dividends. It isn't the man with a gold-mine income that takes his telephone off the wall.

Lincoln's reason for granting the Union Pacific Railroad a franchise was, "The time will come when the United States will need the output of the western gold mines." His last message said, "Tell the miners of the West that I shall do all I can to promote their interest, because on their production depends the prosperity of the nation."

And so it is proving, from the great developments. The penny-ante gold-washing in the stream is maintaining a large number of novices, but it's the bigger operations that are building depression-proof incomes for stockholders. Letson Ballet

Director-chairman Governor's Emergency Committee on Employment
Tonopah, Nevada

To the Editor: In your December issue you have a short article headed Banks of Sacramento in which you make the statement that from one to three dollars can be washed out by the independent prospector.

May I call to your attention that such a statement is *grossly* exaggerated and most unfair to such of your readers who may be lured by same to try their luck to earn such munificence in these days of hardships.

It is true that there is an occasional old prospector, who manages by intensive effort and with great skill and knowledge to average one dollar a day; but the great percentage of even those handy with the pan and knowing the symptoms of gold have a very hard struggle to average 25 cents a day. But the greenhorn who reads the article and is tempted thereby to come to these goldlined shores and embankments of our rivers and creeks, faces only utmost disaster and extreme hardships. He is certainly better off to continue to receive the charities of his home town.

It is true that the gold-mining industry of these hills has a decided revival, owing to lower wages and more modern methods, but it is of the deep mining kind, requiring large capital for development and equipment. I coined the following saying: "The Gold of these hills was the foundation of California's wealth, so it will be its comeback."

If you had witnessed the hardships—even in our most wonderful climate—of the majority—in fact the bulk—of these greenhorn prospectors, who have been tempted by such articles to come here, you would never forgive yourself that you permitted these lines to appear in your magazine. R. C. Martens

Nevada City, California

[I do not know anything about what is going on out in Nevada but I did make some first-hand observations at Dutch Flat in the Low Sierras where I was the guest of Bill Adams (sailor stories in The Atlantic Monthly, etc. He's a grand old salt.) The prospectors there were earning a little more than their keep and had built comfortable cabins and there seemed to be no evidence of hardship. I dare say the success of the project was exaggerated in the newspaper statement but we are careful to give it on the strength of the Associated Press dispatch only.—J. C. C.]

By Their Books Ye Shall Know Them

To the Editor: A board member recently visited our apartment and instantly inspected the small bookcase which stands nearest the daybed and, therefore, is in most constant use. We could hardly wait for the board member to leave in order to see if our books had put our best foot forward. Interesting to say, we found all four feet well to the front.

The top shelf contained in order (this is authentic!):

TOP SHELF

Notebook from the New York School (a suitable basis for understanding the following—)
The Caliph of Bagdad—Life of O. Henry.
The Jade Necklace.
The Cheerful Cherub (because of its beautiful leather binding, secure, even though next to—)
Oscar Wilde—His Life and Confessions, Frank Harris.
Boners (no comment).
Creative Youth—Fruits of the New Education, Mearns.
Introduction to the Study of Society.
Social Work Year Book—1929 (tallest volume on the shelf).
The Shaw-Terry Letters—A Romantic Correspondence.
John Brown's Body (ending the shelf on a high note).

SECOND SHELF

Piloting Modern Youth.
Mexican Maze (is there connection between maze and modern youth?).
Report of Emergency Appropriation for State Health Departments in Rural Sanitation, etc. Hearing before U. S. Senate.
Children's Agency of Boston Annual Reports.
Shadows on the Rock (serenity at last!).
Education for a Changing Civilization.
Decameron of Boccaccio (a red paper edition; questionable influence for the next—).

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The Dependent Child—Thurston.
Interviews—Studies in Practice of Social Work.
The Annals of Political and Social Sciences, September, 1932—Prohibition a National Experiment.
The Leisure of a People—Report of a Recreation Survey of Indianapolis (perhaps our latest national experiment).
The Americanization of Edward Bok, The Reader's Digest } (good companions).
Social Service Review—Published by the University of Chicago (we regret the distance from the New York School).
The Desk Standard Dictionary (vital in its field as the Social Work Year Book in its).

THIRD SHELF (the lowest level!)

Child Welfare in Kentucky 1919 (the last study made).
Personal Diary (intermittently covering fourteen years; not yet appeared in the True Story Magazine).
Good Housekeeping.
File of Clippings on the Dependent Child.
Red Book.
The New Yorker.
Parents Magazine.
Recreation Magazine.
Saturday Evening Post.
Woman's Home Companion.
The Omnibus of Crime (lest we grow too maudlin).
A box of steel puzzles, A book of tricks } (sublimation of criminal instincts).

On top five bowls of sickly plants are slowly drying up despite the richness of the soil below. A small elephant modeled in blue plastecene cowers to one side. The setting for this tale is a rough bookcase, unevenly stained—the handwork of the unemployed.
The most frantic and embarrassed search has not revealed our Survey or New Republic. B. W.

Social Trends

To the Editor: The report of the Committee on Recent Social Trends is an historic document and one which is likely to affect profoundly the thinking of those who are seeking to orient themselves in these bewildering days. More particularly social workers who look beyond the immediate day's work and who feel some responsibility for helping to obtain a better order of things will find much that is informative and suggestive in the report. That is why I congratulate Survey Graphic heartily on its January number which gives us very edible portions of the report and stimulates the appetite for all of it. It is a fine job and we are all indebted to you for having done it. William Hodson
Executive Director, Welfare Council of New York City

To the Editor: Yesterday gave me a chance to dig into your recent Survey Graphic giving the high spots of the Recent Social Trends. As a result, I want to forward at once my congratulations on the service you and all of your force, perform for all the rest of us. In these days when so many of us suffer from a sense of futility in the slight extent to which any individual can help solve the present huge and complicated problems, you and your associates certainly have a right to take yourselves mighty seriously. Blessings on you! Whiting Williams
Cleveland, Ohio

To the Editor: I think you and your associates have done an outstanding piece of journalism in the January Graphic which summarizes the work of the Committee on Social Trends. To have gotten this out so promptly and to have provided something that is so brief, so concrete and so comprehensive, in handling such an extraordinary mass of material, is a real achievement. I came to it after wading through the arid sands of the official summary, and it was truly "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." I wish it could somehow be gotten out in booklet form for use in the libraries and colleges and schools as a supplement to the big books, but I realize that it would be difficult, probably, to distribute. Anyway, I am enclosing an order for three copies so that we can have some for our department library.
Elliott Dunlap Smith
Department of Social Sciences, Yale University

To the Editor: If I may be permitted to pass comment I just want to say that Mary Ross did a "swell job" in driving her auto through the report of the Sociological Commission. You might well use the word auto and call the report your own. Congratulations on a tremendously difficult thing, which is organized and expressed in the capsule which, perhaps a little large, has still sufficient gelatin on it to enable one to swallow it without difficulty. Ira S. Wile, M.D.
New York City

The First Cross-Eyes Clinic

To the Survey: In your January 1933 Midmonthly issue, health column, page 31, the following item appeared: "Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City, has opened what is believed to be the first clinic of its kind in this country—a 'cross-eyes' clinic for treatment without surgery, equipped to handle children of all ages, including six-months-old infants."
For the sake of the truth I wish to inform you that the first clinic to treat cross-eyes (squint, strabismus) without surgery was organized by Northern Illinois College of Optometry, 4043 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., three years ago and now, under the name of Northern Illinois Eye Clinic, it is treating about 120 people of all ages daily, for every kind of eye ailments, including the treatment of strabismus without surgery, the treatment of amblyopia (functional blindness of the retina), etc. This same clinic is giving free glasses to the needy and so far glasses dispensed in this manner amount to more than two thousand pairs. The clinic is operated by undergraduates and is supervised by the staff of Northern Illinois College of Optometry. W. Zoltan
Optometrist, Chicago, Ill.

Interpreters Needed

To the Editor: I wish to tell you how much I enjoyed the article Social Workers Hesitate—Then? by Eduard C. Lindeman in the January Midmonthly Survey. When we social workers go to a conference we frequently receive in a short time so many ideas that when we come away we feel stimulated but jumbled. I feel that any New Jersey social worker who attended the state conference and then read this article would get four times as much out of the conference as she would without the article.
Pennsylvania is having its state conference I understand about February 22. Can't you send us a prophet like Mr. Lindeman to sum up and clarify our thinking? Katharine De W. Phelps
Secretary, Bedford County Children's Aid Society, Bedford, Pa.

We Thank You

To the Editor: For sometime I have wanted to express my opinion on your department entitled Unemployment and Community Action. This department is one of the most definite and constructive pieces of publicity which has come out since the beginning of the depression. We have been looking constantly for just such brief reviews in various communities and now we have it in The Survey.
Permit me also to congratulate you on the make-up of the recent Graphic. This in addition to being a very constructive magazine is full of valuable information. The Survey has continued to improve where we thought there was little room for improvement.
Fred K. Hoehler
Director of Public Welfare, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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APPLICANTS for positions are sincerely urged by the Advertising Department to send *copies* of letters of references rather than *originals*, as there is great danger of originals being lost or mislaid.

GOSSIP: of People and Things

For Public Service

CHICAGO social workers are rejoicing in the award of the Rosenberger Medal of the University of Chicago to Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., for the past two years the mainstay of the Chicago relief situation. The medal is given in recognition of achievement through research, in authorship, for discovery or for unusual public service. It has previously been awarded to Dr. F. C. Banting for the discovery of insulin, to Prof. James H. Breasted for research in archeology and to Salmon O. Levinson for instituting and promoting the movement for the outlawry of war. The committee presented Mr. Ryerson to President Hutchings with this citation:

"This year the committee on the Rosenberger Medal has chosen as its fourth recipient Edward Larned Ryerson, Jr., a member of the board of trustees of this University. Mr. Ryerson has been identified with matters of public welfare in the city of Chicago for many years. Since 1927 he has been president of the Council of Social Agencies. He has served as chairman of the budget committee of the Governor's Commission on Relief and Unemployment and as chairman of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Throughout this period of service he has worked untiringly and unselfishly. The success of his efforts is to be measured not only by the magnitude of the amounts obtained and disbursed but by his clear understanding of the social implications of the relief problem and his endeavors to maintain the integrity of the family as a social unit."

AND speaking of honors, the Cosmopolitan International of St. Paul has voted its Distinguished Service Medal for 1932 to Mrs. Leo E. Owens, chairman of the Christmas Bureau, member of the board of the United Charities and of the Children's Committee of the Catholic Charities. Mrs. Owens, the first woman to receive the medal, was cited for her outstanding service as a volunteer in the organization and operation of the Christmas Bureau. (See The Survey, December 15, 1932, page 688.)

GIRL SCOUTS are planning an extension of scout troops into every nook and corner of Manhattan Island to be carried out through neighborhood sponsorship groups. Marguerite Tuohey has recently been appointed director of the Manhattan Council.

THE National Council of Women is planning an International Congress of Women July 16 to 22, at The Century of Progress, Chicago, to discuss Our Common Cause—Civilization. "The primary emphasis of the discussion," says Lorine Pruette, who is helping to organize it, "will be upon security, security of employment, security of currency, security against war, disease, etc., with the secondary emphasis on opportunity for a maximum living after this security for a minimum existence has been assured. There will be general sessions in the morning and round tables in the afternoon with in the end, we hope, a rather concrete program to send back to the women's clubs and organizations of the country."

CYNTHIA PETTEE SWEET, R.N., recently a district supervising nurse for the New York State Department of Health, has been appointed executive secretary of the Dutchess County, N. Y., Health Association, succeeding Mary Thornton Davis. . . . The Schuyler County Tuberculosis and Health Association,

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newly organized, has named Marian Laird as health-teaching supervisor for its project in country schools.

FINAL steps in a twelve-year effort for the permanent establishment and endowment of the Institute of Sociology, Le Play House, in London, have now been taken and its incorporation as a company, limited by guarantee, accomplished. Plans for the Institute's future, including its periodical, The Sociological Review, and the development of its research program, will now go forward. Le Play House dates from 1920 when through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Branford it was bought, equipped and placed in trust for the Sociological Society, which with certain allied bodies later became the Institute. Mrs. Branford died in 1926 and Mr. Branford in 1930. Their plans for endowment have been accomplished by their bequests to the Institute.

MRS. CLIFFORD A. ATKINSON, who for five years has been with the American Red Cross in Washington as assistant director of volunteer special services, has resigned. Her home is in Dorset, Vt., which, from one who has visited that lovely village, is a pretty good place to call home.

They Don't Speak Our Language

OUT of Chicago, by way of the news-letter of the Council of Social Agencies, come two stories which Helen Cody Baker happily captions, Terminology and Communication. The first has to do with a vague lady who wandered into the Red Cross clothing store really looking for a job, but willing to volunteer to sew until she found one. She had visited the United Charities and the Unemployment Relief where she understood they did work on cases. "I'm a good sewer and I know I could do case-work." "What kind of cases did you think they meant?" someone wanted to know. "What kind?" echoed the volunteer. "Why, pillow cases, of course."

The other story, says the news-letter, was brought in by a man who had just addressed a woman's club on a social welfare bill about to go before the legislature. He spoke eloquently for thirty minutes and sat down well satisfied with the impression he had made. Then up rose the president, smiling sweetly, "Ladies, I am sure it has done us a great deal of good to listen to Mr. So-and-So. I am sure we all approve of this bill. It certainly must be paid."

To cope with "an unprecedented flood" of requests for information, advice and field service, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing has made a temporary addition to the staff through the appointment of Elmira Beers Wickendon. Mrs. Wickendon starts several laps ahead of usual new staff members since through two earlier periods of service with the organization she has become well acquainted with its work and with public-health nursing throughout the country.

THE people around this sanctum are usually more interested in the twelve best Surveys than in the twelve best anything else. But they did take time out to concoct their own list of the twelve outstanding American women leaders in the last hundred years for the poll conducted by the National Council of Women. The returns showed this office about 50 percent out of agreement with the Great Common People, whose ballots determined the twelve women whose portraits will be hung at the Council's headquarters at the Century of Progress in Chicago. The chosen list included: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Clara Barton, Helen Keller, Amelia Earhart, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. But this staff stubbornly refuses to accept any list of outstanding women leaders that does not include the names of Lillian D. Wald, Florence Kelley, Julia C. Lathrop, Dorothea Dix and Grace Abbott.

CONRAD P. PRINTZLEIN, a former assistant United States attorney, has been appointed federal probation officer in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. He succeeds the late August Ferrand who organized the probation work in this court.

THE American Association of Social Workers, always keen over any gains in the field of civil service, is rejoicing in the appointment of Linda Wharton, one of its members and an alumna of the New York C.O.S., as social service examiner in the New York State Department of Civil Service.

DR. GEORGE M. KLINE, Massachusetts commissioner of mental diseases, a psychiatrist of national reputation, died suddenly after listening to the radio announcement of the death of his friend Calvin Coolidge. Dr. James V. May has been appointed to the commission to succeed him.

Real Money

THE National Conference of Social Work now has a nice fat prize to hang up for those brave souls who prepare papers for its divisional programs. Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y., who has offered similar awards to various other groups such as the National Press Club, has given the Conference $250 as a prize for the best paper at the Detroit meeting, the nature of "best" to be determined by the editorial committee. Stanley P. Davies, of New York, is chairman of a special committee which is formulating the terms of the award.

PUBLICITY folk, who knew her best, will be sorry to hear of the death of Mildred Graham which occurred recently in Asheville, N. C. Miss Graham was one of the group who first took up social-work publicity in a serious way and was always active and interested in the Social Work Publicity Council.

THE National Urban League is sending T. Arnold Hill, the director of its department of industrial relations, on a tour of the South and Southwest to study the Negro's participation in relief and to investigate charges of discrimination.

FROM June Purcell Guild, The Survey's best news scout in Richmond, Va., comes word of the sudden death of Luella Townley for nine years professor at the Richmond School of Social Work. Mrs. Guild reports too the election of Sarah Hartman of the Children's Memorial Clinic as chairman of the local chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. . . . In the interest of economy and greater efficiency plans are being completed for the housing of the Richmond Urban League in the Negro Community Center and for a correlation of the activities of the two organizations under a joint supervisory committee.

A NEW member of the New Mexico legislature is a former member of The Survey staff —Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior in the Wilson administration.

Australia Looks Us Over

SOCIAL work training schools in this country have been under the bright-eyed scrutiny, for the past three months, of Aileen Fitzpatrick, director of the Board of Social Study and Training of Sydney, which is by way of being the first school of social work in Australia. Miss Fitzpatrick has been here as the guest of the Carnegie Corporation. The Sydney school, now in its fourth year, was started after the depression and is therefore, says its director, depression proof. While it has the active interest of university people it is an independent institution with its own board. It is of graduate status, requiring two years for its general diploma with an additional year for special diplomas in such subjects as child guidance, industrial welfare, hospital social service and so on. Entrance requires not only the usual academic qualifications but a test of personal fitness for social work administered by the Institute of Industrial Psychology. The year the school opened it had sixty applicants but it was so exacting in its choice that only seven were accepted. It now has twenty students. Miss Fitzpatrick says that the fundamental difference between our country and hers as it shows itself in social work is that, "In America you think of the government as 'it'. In Australia the government is 'us.'"

AUGUSTA FEIN BERDANSKY, after nine years with the New York Board of Jewish Guardians, is now director of the Edenwald School for Girls, an educational and vocational project for backward girls under the wing of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

THE National Child Labor Committee asks its friends to note its new address, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

ON January 15 the Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh honored Anna B. Heldman, R.N., who has had thirty years of service as visiting nurse and director of health activities with the settlement. Miss Heldman did pioneer work in establishing visiting nursing and a children's clinic in the Hill district—collaborating with the Pittsburgh Survey in its studies of typhoid epidemics, and breaking ground for the entire field of public-health work in Pittsburgh.

WITH the curtailment of the educational service of Cleanliness Institute—another casualty of depression—the National Tuberculosis Association and the Association's state and local branches have fallen heir to the distribution of the Institute's school readers, booklets, posters and other publications. After February twenty-fifth health officials, public-health nurses, teachers and others who wish

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these publications should consult their state tuberculosis association. Roscoe C. Edlund, general director of Cleanliness Institute, announces that under the new program it will not be possible to continue the extensive correspondence, field service and other detailed assistance formerly given through the educational service but that he will be glad to serve insofar as possible in carrying on Institute contacts. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Edlund or to Cleanliness Institute at 45 East 17 St., New York City.

P.S.'s Ruth Lerrigo, ranging the great open spaces in the interest of The Survey: "I am still vaguely in touch with what is happening in Our Great Pagan City of New York, though somewhat cramped by such as the Chicago newsdealer who, when I asked for The New York Times gave me a dirty look and said, 'We don't keep none o' them foreign newspapers.'"

THE Jewish Committee on Scouting, which for four years, under the chairmanship of Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, has been promoting scouting in Jewish communal organizations, has been merged with the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America where it will maintain advisory functions. The move was made as a step in the better coordination of all forces engaged in the promotion of scouting among American youth. Philip W. Russ, who was executive director of the Jewish committee, is now assistant director of relationships of the Boy Scouts of America.

THE times being what they are the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has been obliged to suspend publication of its monthly bulletin, some of the functions of which will be carried on, until a better day dawns, by the committee's quarterly journal, Mental Hygiene.

NEW YORK University started on February 7 an extension course in A Survey of Eye Conditions in cooperation with the New York State Department of Social Welfare. Specialists in the various fields will consider the anatomy and pathology of the eye, the science of lighting, industrial hygiene of the eye and so on. Prerequisite, fifteen units of work in an accredited secondary school or its equivalent; fee, $20; registration, Room 238, East Building, 18–24 Washington Place, New York City; classes are held at the Medical College, 338 East 26 St.

IMITATION may be the sincerest flattery, but more mercenary motives obviously lay behind the recent attempt to counterfeit the 1907 Christmas Seal stamp. Because of its rarity it has become a valuable collectors' item. Other seals are of value, notably those of 1910, 1911 and 1913, but a keen search so far has not detected bogus representations of them. Prospective purchasers of 1907 Christmas Seals are urged to communicate with the National Tuberculosis Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City.

MABEL E. MACOMBER, a pioneer in playground work and long an agitator for the extension of public playgrounds, died recently at her home in Brooklyn. For the past three years she had been in the probation department of the New York Family Court.

FROM E. R. Cass, general secretary of the American Prison Association, comes the welcome news flash that President Hoover has followed precedent and accepted the Association's recommendation for the appointment of Sanford Bates, director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, as representative of this country on the International Prison Commission to succeed the late Caroline Stevens Wittpenn. This commission was established in 1872 through the initiative of Dr. Enoch C. Wines, then general secretary of the American Prison Association.

Everybody Sings

THIS department, which is strong for family life, insists on the addition of Kiddiesingers to the Mothersingers and Fathersingers who are being lined up by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for its convention in Seattle in May. The National Mothersingers Chorus is already a going concern it appears, since Mayme E. Irons, national chairman of music, offers it a list of songs "not only for convenience at Seattle, but for the purpose of standardizing the work of singing." The Mothersingers seem to be pretty heavy on lullabies, but courage of one kind or another rings out in the snappy numbers offered to the Fathersingers. The mixed chorus list offers a nice mixture of what the jazzites describe as "hot" and "sweet." But we still vote for Kiddiesingers.

MANY people in many places were shocked and saddened by the death of Jessie Woodrow Sayre which occurred last month in Cambridge, Mass. The daughter of Woodrow Wilson, the glamorous White House bride in 1913 of Francis B. Sayre, attorney, now Massachusetts commissioner of correction, she was a very real person on her own account. Settlements and the Y.W.C.A. always had her interest, but of recent years her activities were more closely associated with the League of Nations, the League of Women Voters and politics in general.

THE American Orthopsychiatric Association will hold its tenth annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, Feb. 23–25.

THE Washington office of the White House Conference closed on January 1. The three latest volumes of the Conference bring the total of its publications to thirty-three of which eight are pamphlets. Inquiries concerning publications and orders should go directly to the Century Company, 353 Fourth avenue, New York. The Conference counts as one of its major achievements the organization of thirty state conferences to follow up its findings.

THE trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, have chosen F. Trubee Davison to succeed Henry Fairfield Osborn as president of the institution. Professor Osborn's imminent retirement was announced some two years ago. Mr. Davison, son of the late Henry P. Davison, is at the moment assistant secretary of war for aeronautics. On his retirement from that post on March 4 he will, he has announced, give his entire time to the museum.

HAROLD SILVER, who has succeeded Rose M. Lipson as executive director of the Jewish Social Service Bureau in Detroit, comes from Cincinnati where for five years he has been the superintendent of case work for the United Jewish Social Agencies. He has been identified with social work ever since his graduation in 1922 from the University of Chicago, incidentally with Phi Beta Kappa honors.

AFTER more than a year as organizer and director of the New Jersey State Relief Administration Chester I. Barnard will go back, early in March, to his regular duties as president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company by which he was lent to the state. New Jersey has some $20,000,000 in hand for its relief needs this year and, barring unforeseen contingencies will not, Mr. Barnard believes, be obliged to borrow from the R.F.C.

THE Jewish Family Welfare Association of Minneapolis has a new executive secretary, Charles I. Cooper who succeeds Anna F. Skolsky. Mr. Cooper was for a number of years with the Jewish family society in Pittsburgh and before that was head worker of the Jewish Educational Alliance in Cleveland.

SUZANNE CRAWFORD, lately associate director of Greenwich House, New York, is the new executive secretary of the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene, affiliated with the State Charities Aid Association. She succeeds Grace O'Neill.

Doings in California

AUGUST VOLLMER, the chief of police who made social history in Berkeley, celebrated his resignation by embarking on a trip around the world. On his return he will resume his relations with the University of California. His successor, J. A. Greening, is, it is said, off the same piece of cloth as Chief Vollmer, that being indicated by his recent election as president of the Berkeley Council of Social Agencies.

Various shifts in the field nursing and social service staff of the San Francisco Department of Public Health have occurred as a result of the resignation of Eleanor Stockton, director of those bureaus, to head up the new James D. Phelan Foundation which is concerned with home nursing. Ernestine Schwab is the new acting director of field nursing, with Marcella Leonard, recently supervisor of social service at the San Francisco Hospital, as assistant. Mary K. Clary, formerly of the county welfare department, succeeds Miss Leonard at the hospital.

N. Florence Cummings, long director of social service at the Lane and Stanford Hospitals, has resigned and is enjoying a period of travel and leisure. Leila Trewick has succeeded her at the hospitals.

The San Francisco Y.W.C.A. reports two newcomers, Helena Barnes who journeyed from Boston to the desk of the executive of the Mission Center Branch, and Annie Clo Watson from San Antonio who is the new executive of the International Institute. Rose Chew is secretary of the new Chinese Y.W.

Drastic budget cuts are responsible for the resignation of Nell Alexander of the Los Angeles Social Service Exchange, and also responsible for the probability that no successor will be appointed.

Eva Hance has been named acting executive secretary of the Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies, succeeding Katherine L. Van Wyck who resigned to pursue a life of unaccustomed leisure.

Some two years ago J. C. Astredo decided that twenty-five years as chief juvenile probation officer of San Francisco was enough and accordingly resigned. He has now returned to the fold as assistant probation officer of the United States District Court in San Francisco.

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